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# SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA





**SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA  
1995**

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**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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### INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact John Purcell or Christine Price on Canberra (06) 252 6634 or any ABS State office.*
  - *for information about other ABS statistics, please refer to Appendix A of this publication.*
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## PREFACE

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This is the fourth publication on Small Business in Australia which brings together statistics from a variety of ABS and other sources. Previous editions have been released in 1988, 1990 and 1993. The current issue (1995) provides updates through to 1994-95.

*Small Business in Australia* has been developed primarily as a reference publication. It aims to meet the demands of users who require statistics on the structure of the Australian small business sector, including its relative significance as measured in terms of economic activity and performance.

As well as being useful for policy and decision making, the statistics should also be of use to analysts wishing to measure the performance of individual small businesses relative to other businesses of similar size in their industry and/or their industry's performance relative to other industries.

The publication provides a statistical summary of private sector businesses and their employment by broad industry categories for various employer size groups as well as for non-employing businesses. Where available, individual State and Territory details are also provided.

In previous editions of this publication, industry data were presented on the basis of the 1983 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the first time, this edition presents industry statistics on the basis of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993. This new classification, which was developed in conjunction with the New Zealand Department of Statistics, has replaced the ASIC and is now the standard classification for industry statistics in both countries. ANZSIC is fully detailed in ABS Catalogue Number 1292.0.

As part of a continuing program of improving estimates relating to businesses, the counts of businesses and employees presented in Chapters 1-4 of this edition of *Small Business in Australia* have been revised from those published in the previous edition. The data series on which the estimates are based are still subject to review and any further revisions will be published in the next edition.

If more detail on particular subjects presented in this publication is required, readers should refer to the relevant publications as indicated in the table footnotes and the Directory of Statistics provided in Chapter 8. Individual publications also contain details of ABS officers who may be contacted for further information about the statistics. If the data are non-ABS, the data source is indicated in the footnotes.

Comments on the statistics presented in this publication and suggestions for future improvement would be welcomed and should be forwarded to:

The Director  
Small Business and Science and Technology Section  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
PO Box 10  
Belconnen ACT 2616

**Australian Bureau of Statistics**

**Belconnen ACT 2616**

**May 1996**

## SYMBOLS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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### Symbols

The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

n.a.	not available
n.p.	not available for separate publication but included in the totals where applicable
nec	not elsewhere classified
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
p	preliminary - figures subject to revision
r	data revised
*148.7	subject to high sampling variability
*	data suppressed due to unacceptably high sampling variability
123	break in series

### Other usages

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

### Inquiries about these statistics

General inquiries about the content and interpretation of statistics in this publication should be addressed to: The Director, Small Business and Science and Technology Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616, phone (06) 252 5019.

Inquiries regarding the availability of more recent data from the ABS sources quoted in this publication should be addressed to Information Services in your nearest ABS office (see Appendix A).

Detailed subject matter inquiries may be addressed to the ABS subject matter areas listed in Appendix B.

### ABS publications and services

A complete list of ABS publications is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS office. In many cases, the ABS can also provide information which is not published or which is historical or compiled from a variety of published and unpublished sources. Information of this kind may be obtained through the Information Consultancy Service. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: consultancy reports, microfiche, floppy disk, computer printout or photocopy. Charges are generally made for such information. Inquiries may be made by contacting Information Services in your nearest ABS office.

## INTRODUCTION

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### SIGNIFICANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY

Small business is acknowledged as a vital and significant sector of the Australian economy. Small business performance is recognised world-wide to be key to general national economic goals.

The ABS has estimated that there were around 850,000 small private sector businesses in Australia in 1993-94, employing some 2.9 million people. Small businesses account for approximately 97 per cent of all private sector businesses, and 51 per cent of all private sector business employment (including self-employment).

### DEFINING A SMALL BUSINESS

#### What is a small business?

A business has traditionally been regarded as small if it has the following management or organisational characteristics:

- it is independently owned and operated;
- it is closely controlled by owners/managers who also contribute most, if not all of the operating capital; and
- the principal decision-making functions rest with the owners/managers.

This definition is based on the report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology called *Small Business in Australia - Challenges, Problems and Opportunities (1990)*. The Report qualifies these characteristics with a size component but emphasises that a size definition is a functional addition to this definition and should not overshadow it.

#### A statistical definition

For statistical purposes, small businesses (excluding agriculture) are defined in accordance with the Report's recommended size categories as follows:

- non-manufacturing industries employing less than 20 employees; and
- manufacturing industries employing less than 100 employees.

This definition of small business was used in the previous publication. The first edition, however, defined small businesses as those employing less than 20 people, regardless of industry (excluding agriculture). For users wishing to make data comparisons over time, most tables in that issue showed a range of employment size groupings.

An employment size definition is not used for the Agricultural sector due to difficulties in defining small agricultural businesses according to employment size. Agricultural businesses can have large scale operations with relatively few permanent employees, often using large numbers of seasonal and itinerant workers to overcome short term labour needs.

For statistical purposes, the ABS has developed a measure of the Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) based on:

- the area of crops sown;
- the number of livestock; and
- crops produced and livestock turnover (mainly sales) during the year.

A small agricultural business is defined as one having an EVAO of between \$22,500 and \$400,000. Businesses with an EVAO of less than \$22,500 are excluded from ABS statistics because their contribution to commodity aggregates is generally insignificant.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of small business used in this publication is as outlined above.

Due to a lack of comparable data, the Agricultural sector is excluded from most tables in this publication. However, in Chapter 1, Agriculture is included in summary statistics and in Chapter 6 a profile of the industry is presented.

## CONTENT OF THE PUBLICATION

This publication provides a range of statistics relating to small businesses drawn mainly from ABS collections that present statistics by employer size.

*Chapter 1* provides a statistical overview of the structure of Australian business in 1993-94. Details by business size, employment and industry sector are provided.

*Chapter 2* describes growth trends in the small business sector since 1983-84.

*Chapter 3* provides summary data, for selected years for each State and Territory, on numbers of small business and their employment.

*Chapter 4* includes industry details for very small employing businesses, generally defined as those with employment of less than five people.

*Chapter 5* provides a range of statistics by employment size categories. Included are statistics relating to earnings, labour costs, training expenditure, research and development and innovation activities of small business. Additionally, a discussion of small business failures based on bankruptcy statistics, provided by the Attorney-General's Department, is included.

*Chapter 6* provides statistics on the structure, legal status, activity and performance of small business in the Australian economy. A detailed profile of Agricultural and Mining small businesses is included.

*Chapter 7* provides some international comparisons of small business between Australia and the European Union.

*Chapter 8* provides a Directory of Small Business Statistics to enable users to refer to relevant ABS sources that provide a business size dimension.

## STATISTICAL UNITS

Some of the most important statistics presented in this publication are counts of businesses by size. The term 'business' can have a variety of meanings.

For many purposes 'business' is taken to mean a legal entity such as a registered company, partnership, trust, sole proprietor, religious organisation, government department or any other legally recognised organisation which provides goods or services (the former ABS enterprise unit). At other times all legal entities that come under common ownership or control (the ABS enterprise group) are regarded as a single business.

Large business organisations often have internal arrangements whereby the business is separated into operating divisions which may not have separate legal status but are the level at which autonomous business decisions are made and for which detailed management accounts are maintained (the ABS management unit).

Sometimes the term 'business' refers to the ABS establishment unit. The establishment is usually the smallest organisational unit within a management unit for which accounts are kept at least on an annual basis. An establishment operates from one or more locations. For most small businesses an establishment will be a single physical location such as a factory or shop.

Unless otherwise specified, the term 'business' in this publication refers to the management unit. The management unit in nearly all cases coincides with the legal entity owning the business. In some situations a number of management units can be owned or controlled by a single company. It is possible, therefore, that in a small number of cases a 'small business' is actually part of a larger company.

Most of the data in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 and some of the data in Chapter 4 were obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) where the statistical unit comprises all activities of a management unit in a State or Territory. This means that in a few cases the 'small business' is in fact a component of a larger unit operating in more than one State.

The circumstances outlined above impact only slightly on the 'small business' data contained in this publication.

### **DERIVATION OF NUMBERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

#### **Employing businesses**

Counts of employing businesses are drawn from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). The SEE frame is drawn from the ABS Business Register and is primarily designed to measure the number of employees in Australia and their earnings. It also provides, as a by-product, a reliable estimate of the number of employing businesses.

#### **Non-employing businesses**

Estimating numbers of non-employing businesses is more difficult as there is no comprehensive up-to-date business register or listing available.

As in the previous edition of this publication, the estimates of non-employing businesses are derived from ABS Labour Force Survey estimates of numbers of own account workers (i.e. people working in their own business without employees).

As many non-employing businesses involve a number of partners, estimates of the number of non-employing businesses have had to be indirectly derived. Statistics on the number of partners per partnership, from the Characteristics of Small Businesses in Australia Survey have been used to derive factors which have then been applied to the Labour Force Survey estimates for own account workers in order to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses by industry. For further details, refer to the Technical Notes.

#### **Employment statistics**

In Chapters 1, 2, 3 and parts of Chapter 4, the counts of private sector employees (wage and salary earners) provided are derived from SEE data, while the number of persons operating their own business are derived from the Labour Force Surveys. Persons operating their own business comprise:

- own account workers, i.e. those working in their own business without employees; and
- employers, i.e. those working in their own business with employees.

In Chapter 6, counts of employment based on the ABS program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys are provided. These counts include employees plus working proprietors and partners.

It should be noted that data presented from the Labour Force Survey includes estimates for Private Households Employing Staff (ANZSIC group 970) in the ANZSIC division Personal and Other Services. However, estimates from SEE data do not include this group. The inclusion of these data in the Labour Force Survey estimates should not affect direct comparisons between Labour Force Survey data and SEE data as the estimates of group 970, Private Households Employing Staff, are insignificant.

#### **Employer size statistics**

In most tables, statistics are classified by 'employer size'. The derivation of employer size, however, differs depending on the source of the statistics. Where SEE data are used, employer size is based on the number of employees (wage and salary earners). In Chapters 5 and 6, the employer size classification is based on total employment of the business (i.e. employees plus working proprietors and partners).

**Industry statistics**

All industry estimates within the publication have been classified on the basis of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The statistics shown in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been derived on an ANZSIC basis using data collected under the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For further details, refer to the Technical Notes.

**Revisions to  
previously published  
series**

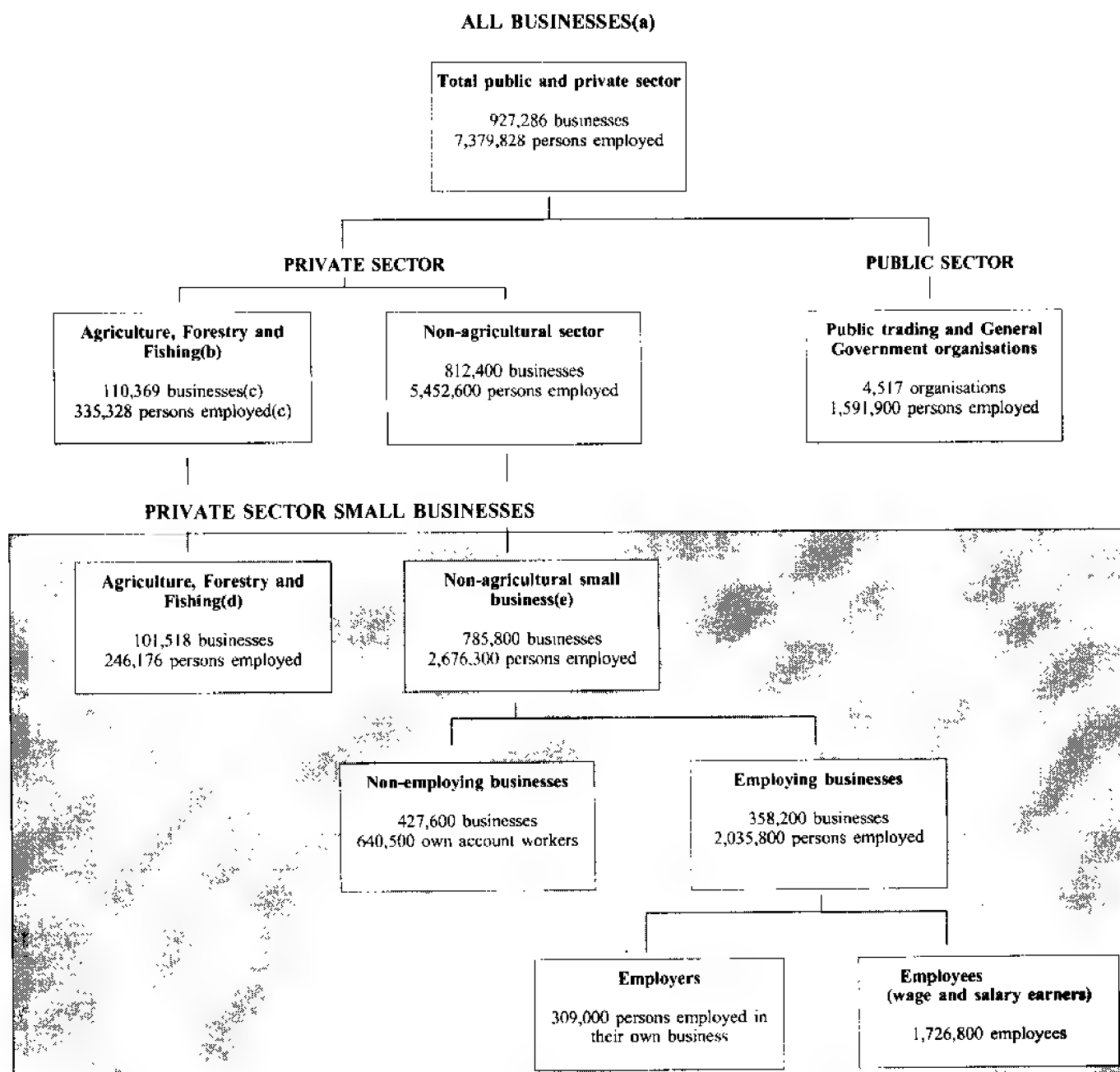
A number of minor revisions have been made to estimates of numbers of employing businesses and numbers of employees published in this publication compared to the estimates released in the previous edition. While these revisions impact the level of the estimates, the relative significance of the data is unchanged. A more complete explanation of the revisions is contained in the Technical Notes.



## CHAPTER 1

# AN OVERVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA

DIAGRAM 1.1 THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS, 1994-95



(a) Generally, the number of businesses (management units) and persons employed have been obtained by averaging the estimates for the middle months of each quarter for the 1994-95 financial year. (b) Includes ANZSIC Subdivisions 01 - Agriculture, 02 - Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping, 03 - Forestry and Logging and 04 - Commercial fishing. (c) Estimates are based on data from two different sources. ANZSIC Subdivision 01 data are drawn from the 1994-95 *Agricultural Finance Survey*, preliminary data, while ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 estimates are drawn from the 1993-94 *Economic Activity Survey*. Employment estimates exclude unpaid family helpers. (d) Agricultural small businesses include those management units coded to ANZSIC Subdivision 01 with an EVAO of more than \$22,500 but less than \$400,000, and those management units coded to ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 which employ less than 20 persons. (e) Small businesses (except in agriculture) are defined as those management units which employ less than 20 persons, except for manufacturing where small businesses are those which employ less than 100 persons.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0), *Agricultural Industries Financial Statistics, Australia* (7507.0), and unpublished data

## THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS

### Introduction

This chapter provides a broad overview of the structure of Australian business in 1994-95. Details by business size, employment and industry sector are provided.

An estimated 927,286 businesses and public sector organisations were in operation in Australia during 1994-95, employing nearly 7.4 million people.

Diagram 1.1 shows the structure of Australian business in terms of numbers of businesses and persons employed, by sector and business size. Employment figures include own account workers and employers as well as employees (wage and salary earners).

### The public sector

Of the 927,286 businesses estimated to be in operation in 1994-95, 4,517 or 0.5 per cent were classified as public sector organisations (including general government as well as public trading organisations). In total, these organisations employed more than 1.59 million people and accounted for 22 per cent of total employment.

### The private sector

Private sector businesses totalled just over 922,700 and accounted for approximately 99.5 per cent of the total number of businesses. These businesses employed almost 5.8 million people or 78 per cent of the total workforce.

### The agricultural private sector

In 1994-95, an estimated 110,300 businesses were classified to Agriculture, forestry and fishing, of which an estimated 103,400 were classified to ANZSIC Subdivision 01, Agriculture. The remaining 6 per cent were classified to Subdivision 02, Services to Agriculture; Hunting and trapping (such as sheep shearing and aerial agricultural services); Subdivision 03, Forestry and logging; or Subdivision 04, Commercial fishing. Agricultural businesses with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of less than \$22,500 have been excluded.

Agricultural businesses employed just over 335,000 people or 6 per cent of the private sector workforce.

### The non-agricultural private sector

In 1994-95, there were on average just over 812,000 non-agricultural private sector businesses operating in Australia, representing 88 per cent of total private sector business. These businesses employed more than 5.4 million people or about 94 per cent of the total private sector workforce.

## THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR

### The small agricultural private sector

Of the estimated 103,400 businesses classified to Agriculture (ANZSIC Subdivision 01) in 1994-95, about 95,000 (92 per cent) were small businesses, i.e. had an EVAO of greater than \$22,500 and less than \$400,000. These small agricultural businesses represented 11 per cent of all small businesses. Small agricultural businesses employed an estimated 227,000 people (including seasonal casual workers) in 1994-95.

About 6,750 of the 6,900 businesses classified to Services to agriculture; Hunting and trapping, Forestry and logging and Commercial fishing (ANZSIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04) were small businesses (employing less than 20 people). These small businesses employed an estimated 18,800 people.

No further data relating to the agricultural sector are provided in this chapter. Detailed agricultural statistics are included in Chapter 6 as part of the selected industry profiles.

### The small non-agricultural private sector

Using the definition of small business described on page 1, about 786,000 or 97 per cent of total non-agricultural private sector businesses were classified as small in 1994-95.

These small businesses employed almost 2.7 million people or 49 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce. Just under two-thirds of persons employed in small business were employees while a little over a third were persons working in their own business, either as employers or own account workers.

## State breakdown of small non-agricultural business

Table 1.1 shows the distribution of small business across States in 1994-95. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for nearly 77 per cent of all small non-agricultural businesses and their employment. New South Wales alone accounted for one-third of all small businesses in Australia, followed by Victoria with 25 per cent and Queensland with 19 per cent.

In all States and Territories across Australia, more than 90 per cent of non-agricultural private sector businesses were classified as small. At 94 per cent, the Northern Territory has the lowest proportion of small businesses, while Queensland and Tasmania at 97 per cent have the highest proportion.

In total, small business employment accounts for just under half the private sector non-agricultural workforce in Australia. Across States we find some variation in this distribution. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest concentration of employment in small business (over 57 per cent) followed by Tasmania (56 per cent). New South Wales and Victoria had 47 and 48 per cent respectively of their workforce in the small business sector.

Detailed State estimates are provided in Chapter 3 of this publication.

## Industry sectors

Industry sectors can be amalgamated into two broad groupings:  
*goods producing; and*  
*services producing.*

Goods producing industries include:

- Mining;
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas and water supply; and
- Construction.

Services producing industries include:

- Wholesale trade;
- Retail trade;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants;
- Transport and storage;
- Communication services;
- Finance and insurance;
- Property and business services;
- Education;
- Health and community services;
- Cultural and recreational services; and
- Personal and other services.

In 1994-95, the services producing industries accounted for 71 per cent (557,600) of small businesses and for 69 per cent of small business employment.

Details on goods producing and services producing estimates are shown in Table 1.2 in Chapter 1 and Tables 2.1 and 2.2 in Chapter 2.

## Industry breakdown ... businesses

Table 1.2 shows that of the estimated 786,000 small non-agricultural businesses operating in Australia in 1994-95, 53 per cent operated in the Retail trade, Construction and Property and business services industries.

Small business accounted for more than 90 per cent of all businesses in all the non-agricultural industries. The highest proportion was recorded in the Construction and Personal and other services industries, with each having more than 98 per cent of their businesses classified as small. The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry had the lowest proportion with 89 per cent.

## ... employment

Small non-agricultural businesses in Australia in 1994-95 provided employment for just over 49 per cent of the economy's private sector workforce. Across industries, the distribution of small business employment showed some marked differences, with the Construction industry having 80 per cent of its workforce in the small business sector, while in the Mining industry the proportion was only 13 per cent.

### Employing and non-employing businesses

The small business sector can be further broken down into employing and non-employing businesses.

#### ... employing businesses

During 1994-95, about 358,000 small employing businesses were operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for 46 per cent of total non-agricultural private sector small business; they employed just over 2 million people or 37 per cent of the non-agricultural private sector workforce. In terms of numbers of employees, they employed 1.7 million employees or 32 per cent of all non-agricultural private sector employees.

Small business employees were concentrated in the Manufacturing (22 per cent), Retail trade (17 per cent) and the Property and business services (14 per cent) industries. These three industries together accounted for nearly 53 per cent of all persons working in small employing businesses.

#### ... non-employing businesses

An important component of small business is the non-employing sector. During 1994-95 there were on average, 428,000 non-employing businesses operating in Australia, representing 54 per cent of total non-agricultural small business. While these businesses, by definition, have no employees, there were an estimated 640,000 working proprietors (own account workers) involved either as sole proprietors or partners. This represented 24 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector small business workforce and 12 per cent of the total non-agricultural private sector workforce.

Construction has more non-employing businesses than any other industry. In 1994-95 an estimated 106,000 (25 per cent) non-employing businesses were classified to the Construction industry, involving an estimated 162,000 own account workers or 25 per cent of total own account workers. The Retail trade industry was also significant with about 68,000 non-employing businesses (16 per cent) involving approximately 114,000 own account workers (18 per cent of total own account workers).

DIAGRAM 1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESSES  
BY TYPE OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1994-95

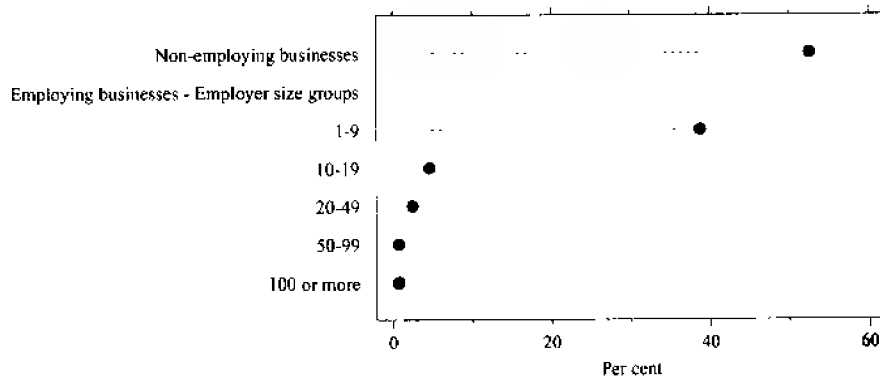
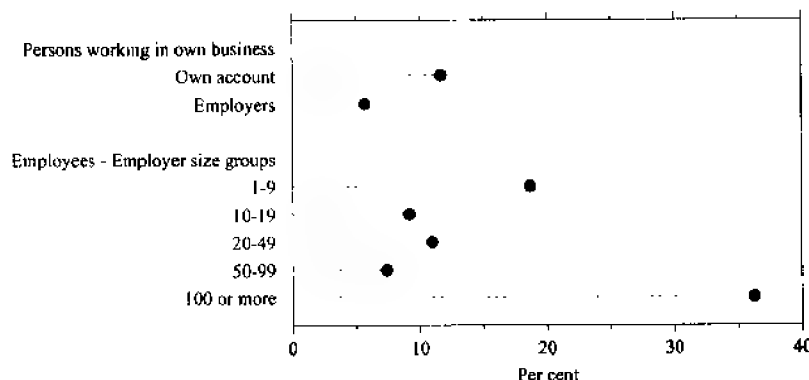


DIAGRAM 1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED  
BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1994-95



## Male and female employment

### ... male employment

Table 1.3 shows that of the 2.7 million people working in small non-agricultural businesses in 1994-95, nearly 1.6 million (60 per cent) were male. In businesses with employment of 100 or more, male employment represented 53 per cent of total employment in businesses of this size. Of those persons working in their own business (own account workers and employers), more than two-thirds were men.

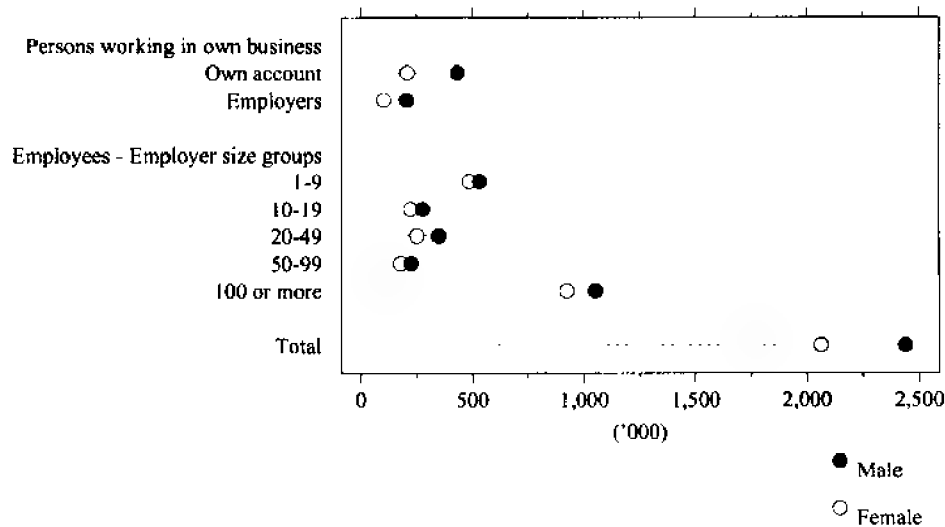
### ... female employment

Of the 2.7 million people working in small business in 1994-95, more than 1 million or 40 per cent were women. In businesses with employment of 100 or more, women represented about 47 per cent of total employment in businesses of this size. Table 1.3 shows that of those people working in their own business (own account workers and employers), just under one-third were women.

### ... by industry

Some industries are clearly dominated by a particular gender. The proportion of male employees is highest within the goods producing industries: Mining, Manufacturing and Construction. With the exception of the Transport and storage and Wholesale trade industries, females predominate in each of the services producing industries. In non-employed businesses only the Education, Health and community services and Personal and other services industries have a higher proportion of females.

DIAGRAM 1.4 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY SEX, TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1994-95



**TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED  
BY STATE, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Small Business							Total All Businesses	
	Employing			Non-employing		Total Small Business			
	Number of businesses	Number of employers	Number of employees	Number of businesses	Number of persons working in own business	Number of businesses	Employment	Number of businesses	Employment
State—									
New South Wales	124.3	97.2	588.4	129.3	193.6	253.6	879.2	262.3	1,881.9
Victoria	94.9	69.0	462.9	101.3	152.1	196.2	684.0	203.5	1,420.3
Queensland	62.6	70.0	301.2	89.2	133.2	151.8	504.4	156.2	957.7
South Australia	27.3	22.5	133.4	36.9	55.5	64.2	211.4	66.4	422.9
Western Australia	32.2	34.2	156.1	51.5	77.3	83.7	267.6	86.4	533.3
Tasmania	8.6	9.6	43.6	9.7	14.7	18.3	67.9	18.8	121.1
Northern Territory	2.9	2.3	15.0	2.8	4.3	5.7	21.6	6.1	45.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.7	4.3	27.7	6.6	9.8	12.3	41.8	12.8	73.0
Total Australia(b)	358.2	309.0	1,726.8	427.6	640.5	785.8	2,676.3	812.4	5,452.6

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

**TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED  
BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Small Business						Total Small Business		Total All Businesses	
	Employing			Non-employing						
	Number of businesses	Number of employers	Number of employees	Number of businesses	Number of persons working in own business	Number of businesses	Employment	Number of businesses	Employment	
Industry Division(b)—										
Mining	0.9	0.5	5.5	1.6	3.5	2.5	9.5	2.8	75.8	
Manufacturing	35.8	23.9	373.9	32.1	47.5	67.9	445.3	69.4	949.8	
Construction	43.7	50.9	148.9	106.0	162.2	149.7	362.0	151.5	451.3	
Wholesale trade	32.3	15.4	174.0	17.7	26.6	50.0	216.0	53.9	458.5	
Retail trade	67.1	96.7	296.1	67.6	114.1	134.7	506.9	138.7	1,038.8	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	18.1	21.8	114.1	7.3	12.5	25.4	148.4	28.5	350.8	
Transport and storage	15.3	12.2	62.7	28.7	48.1	44.1	123.0	45.5	242.3	
Finance and insurance	13.4	2.2	40.3	7.3	8.2	20.7	50.7	21.8	250.1	
Property and business services	65.5	41.2	240.2	65.9	96.5	131.4	377.9	135.3	664.1	
Education	5.0	2.4	27.8	10.6	13.4	15.6	43.6	16.7	140.7	
Health and community services	32.0	19.7	132.3	21.5	26.1	53.5	178.1	56.3	473.0	
Cultural and recreational services	9.9	5.3	41.8	17.3	24.3	27.2	71.4	28.2	144.2	
Personal and other services	18.1	15.3	66.3	37.0	47.9	55.0	129.5	55.9	188.9	
Total(c)	358.2	309.0	1,726.8	427.6	640.5	785.8	2,676.3	812.4	5,452.6	
Goods producing industries	80.5	75.5	528.5	139.7	213.2	220.2	817.2	223.8	1,480.0	
Services producing industries	277.6	233.5	1,198.3	287.9	427.2	565.6	1,859.0	588.6	3,972.5	

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

**TABLE 1.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE,  
AUSTRALIA, 1994-95**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
MALES ('000)									
Mining	3.3	0.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.6	53.1	4.5	64.5
Manufacturing	29.9	16.1	63.7	54.6	85.8	63.3	375.9	267.4	643.4
Construction	143.5	40.8	84.9	34.2	39.4	9.7	30.9	119.1	199.1
Wholesale trade	18.6	10.5	69.3	44.9	55.2	31.7	76.4	114.1	277.4
Retail trade	67.6	56.8	105.0	45.9	41.4	20.4	162.6	150.9	375.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.5	12.4	24.5	23.0	27.1	18.0	46.9	47.5	139.5
Transport and storage	40.2	9.3	28.8	15.6	17.1	19.3	47.5	44.4	128.2
Finance and insurance	6.3	1.8	14.6	3.8	8.6	8.6	77.8	18.5	113.5
Property and business services	61.0	32.4	81.3	28.5	39.9	25.4	72.4	109.9	247.6
Education	5.4	0.8	3.9	3.2	4.9	3.8	17.4	7.1	33.2
Health and community services	6.2	14.4	24.5	9.9	12.2	9.3	58.2	34.4	114.2
Cultural and recreational services	14.0	2.9	10.5	6.3	7.9	6.7	18.8	16.8	50.2
Personal and other services	25.0	5.3	18.8	5.8	5.9	3.8	10.7	24.5	44.9
Total(c)	433.9	205.0	533.4	278.3	349.5	224.0	1,054.1	960.8	2,439.4
FEMALES ('000)									
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	5.1	1.0	7.3
Manufacturing	17.6	7.8	28.5	20.7	30.7	26.4	128.6	106.4	235.1
Construction	18.7	10.2	23.8	6.1	4.2	1.6	3.5	29.8	39.1
Wholesale trade	8.0	5.0	37.6	22.2	22.3	14.9	42.0	59.8	139.1
Retail trade	46.5	39.9	105.1	40.2	37.8	18.5	251.2	145.3	452.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.0	9.4	36.6	30.0	35.5	21.0	54.0	66.6	177.1
Transport and storage	7.9	2.9	12.2	6.2	5.0	11.7	18.7	18.3	53.8
Finance and insurance	1.9	0.3	17.4	4.4	6.9	5.6	91.9	21.8	126.2
Property and business services	35.4	8.8	96.1	34.3	35.1	20.2	93.1	130.3	278.8
Education	8.0	1.7	11.1	9.6	15.0	12.0	44.0	20.7	91.7
Health and community services	19.9	5.3	67.8	30.1	36.0	31.1	148.1	97.9	313.0
Cultural and recreational services	10.3	2.4	16.5	8.5	10.3	7.9	21.2	25.0	64.4
Personal and other services	22.9	10.1	31.4	10.4	10.9	7.0	21.1	41.8	80.8
Total(c)	206.6	104.0	485.7	223.1	250.7	179.0	925.2	766.0	2,063.8
PERSONS ('000)									
Mining	3.5	0.5	3.2	2.3	3.8	4.3	58.2	5.5	71.8
Manufacturing	47.5	23.9	92.2	75.3	116.6	89.7	504.6	373.9	878.4
Construction	162.2	50.9	108.6	40.3	43.6	11.2	34.4	148.9	238.2
Wholesale trade	26.6	15.4	106.9	67.0	77.5	46.5	118.4	174.0	416.5
Retail trade	114.1	96.7	210.1	86.1	79.2	38.8	413.8	296.1	828.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.5	21.8	61.1	53.0	62.6	39.0	100.8	114.1	316.5
Transport and storage	48.1	12.2	40.9	21.8	22.1	31.0	66.2	62.7	182.0
Finance and insurance	8.2	2.2	32.0	8.3	15.5	14.2	169.7	40.3	239.7
Property and business services	96.5	41.2	177.4	62.8	75.0	45.7	165.5	240.2	526.4
Education	13.4	2.4	15.0	12.8	19.9	15.8	61.5	27.8	124.9
Health and community services	26.1	19.7	92.3	40.0	48.2	40.5	206.3	132.3	427.2
Cultural and recreational services	24.3	5.3	27.0	14.8	18.2	14.6	40.0	41.8	114.6
Personal and other services	47.9	15.3	50.2	16.1	16.7	10.8	31.8	66.3	125.7
Total(c)	640.5	309.0	1,019.2	501.4	600.3	403.1	1,979.3	1,726.8	4,503.1

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 1.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE,  
AUSTRALIA, 1994-95 — continued**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees							
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)										
Mining	5.7	40.0	23.6	11.0	14.5	15.5	8.7	18.4	10.2	
Manufacturing	37.1	32.6	30.9	27.5	26.4	29.5	25.5	28.5	26.8	
Construction	11.5	20.0	21.9	15.1	9.7	13.9	10.1	20.0	16.4	
Wholesale trade	30.1	32.5	35.2	33.1	28.8	32.0	35.5	34.4	33.4	
Retail trade	40.8	41.3	50.0	46.7	47.7	47.6	60.7	49.1	54.7	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	56.0	43.1	59.9	56.6	56.7	53.9	53.5	58.3	55.9	
Transport and storage	16.4	23.8	29.7	28.3	22.6	37.8	28.3	29.2	29.5	
Finance and insurance	23.2	13.6	54.4	53.5	44.5	39.6	54.1	54.2	52.7	
Property and business services	36.7	21.4	54.2	54.6	46.8	44.3	56.3	54.3	53.0	
Education	59.7	70.8	74.0	75.0	75.3	75.9	71.6	74.5	73.4	
Health and community services	76.2	26.9	73.4	75.3	74.6	77.0	71.8	74.0	73.3	
Cultural and recreational services	42.4	45.3	61.2	57.5	56.5	54.3	53.0	59.9	56.2	
Personal and other services	47.8	66.0	62.6	64.3	65.0	64.8	66.3	63.0	64.3	
Total(c)	32.3	33.7	47.7	44.5	41.8	44.4	46.7	44.4	45.8	

(a) See Introduction - Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.



## CHAPTER 2

### GROWTH IN THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR SINCE 1983-84

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#### A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

##### *Between 1983-84 and 1994-95—*

- The number of small businesses increased by **43.0 per cent**, or **3.3 per cent per annum**.
  - Small employing businesses by **38.7 per cent**, or **3.0 per cent per annum**.
  - Non-employing businesses by **46.8 per cent**, or **3.6 per cent per annum**.
- Total small business employment increased by **31.8 per cent**, or **2.5 per cent per annum**.
  - Employers by **13.2 per cent**, or **1.1 per cent per annum**.
  - Own account workers by **46.5 per cent**, or **1.1 per cent per annum**.
  - Small business employees increased by **30.6 per cent**, or **2.5 per cent per annum**.

##### *Between 1991-92 and 1994-95—*

- Between 1991-92 and 1994-95 **Small business growth patterns** were slow compared to the average rate recorded over previous years.
    - The overall number of small businesses increased by only **4.6 per cent** over the three years, an annual average of just **1.5 per cent**.
    - Numbers of small employing businesses increased by **3.1 per cent**, or only an annual average of **1.0 per cent**.
    - Non-employing businesses increased by **6.0 per cent**, an annual average of **2.0 per cent**.
  - Total small business employment increased by **2.7 per cent**, or **0.9 per cent per annum**.
    - Employers increased by **3.6 per cent**, or **1.2 per cent per annum**.
    - Own account workers increased by **5.6 per cent**, or **1.8 per cent per annum**.
    - Small business employees increased by **1.6 per cent**, or **0.5 per cent per annum**.
-

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses growth trends in the small business sector of the Australian economy over the past eleven years. For the reasons outlined in the Technical Notes in this publication, care should be taken when comparing changes in the estimates of numbers of businesses and employment. Comparative movements over time should be treated as broadly indicative rather than as precise measures of change.

### Growth in the small business sector

As shown in Table 2.3, over the eleven year period 1983-84 to 1994-95, the number of small businesses increased from 549,400 to an estimated 785,800, an increase of 43.0 per cent. This represents an average growth rate per annum of 3.3 per cent. The number of other businesses increased by 37.8 per cent over the same period, an average annual growth rate of 3.0 per cent.

Over the three year period to 1994-95, the number of small businesses increased by 4.6 per cent. The annual average over these three years was below the average (3.3 per cent) recorded over the eleven year period to 1994-95. Between 1991-92 and 1993-94 there was a period of slow growth, but numbers increased strongly with a rise of 4.3 per cent in the twelve months to 1994-95.

### Non-employers versus employers

Looking at the growth patterns of the different groups of small businesses, non-employers have shown strong growth, recording an average annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent over the eleven years to 1994-95. By comparison, growth in employing businesses averaged 3.0 per cent over the same period.

### ... in more recent years

The growth in the number of non-employing businesses has been slowing since 1991-92. Between 1991-92 and 1992-93, numbers increased 3.3 per cent; between 1992-93 and 1993-94, they increased 2.4 per cent, and in the twelve months to 1994-95 almost no growth was recorded for this group.

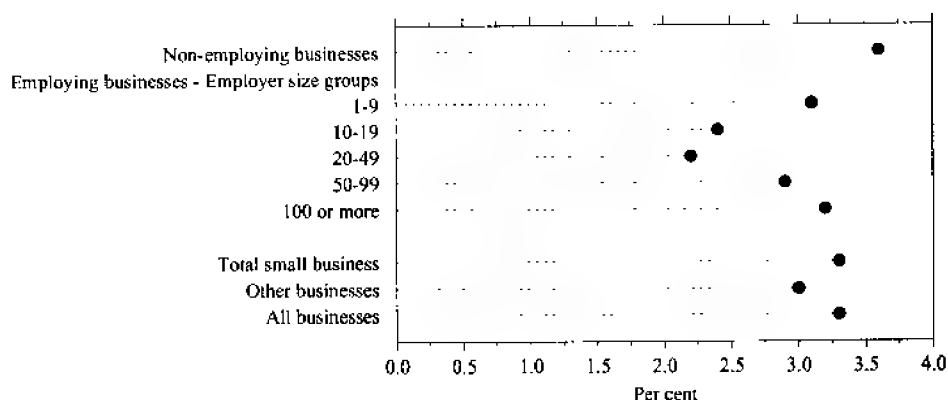
Looking at employing small businesses since 1991-92, numbers declined by 1.4 per cent in the twelve months to 1992-93, and then a further 4.8 per cent to 1993-94. In the twelve months to 1994-95, this turned around to a 9.8 per cent increase, with just over 358,000 employing small businesses recorded. With almost no growth in the non-employing sector, it was this strong growth in the numbers of employing small businesses that accounted for the 4.3 per cent increase in overall small business numbers.

### ... other small business sub-groups

The number of employing businesses with 1 to 9 employees increased at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent over the eleven year period to 1994-95. Businesses with between 10 and 19 employees recorded an average growth rate of 2.4 per cent over the same period.

It was the 1-9 employee group that accounted for almost all the fluctuation in the numbers of small employing businesses in recent years.

DIAGRAM 2.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES  
BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP  
1983-84 TO 1994-95



## Employment growth

Small business employment increased from just over 2 million in 1983-84 to just under 2.7 million people in 1994-95, an increase of 31.7 per cent. This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. Employment in businesses other than small business over the same period grew by 23 per cent or 2.4 per cent per annum.

### ... in more recent years

In the three years 1991-92 to 1994-95, small business employment increased by only 2.7 per cent. This relatively slow growth was caused by a fall of 2.1 per cent between 1992-93 and 1993-94. In the following twelve months to 1994-95, numbers increased to return to just above 1992-93 levels.

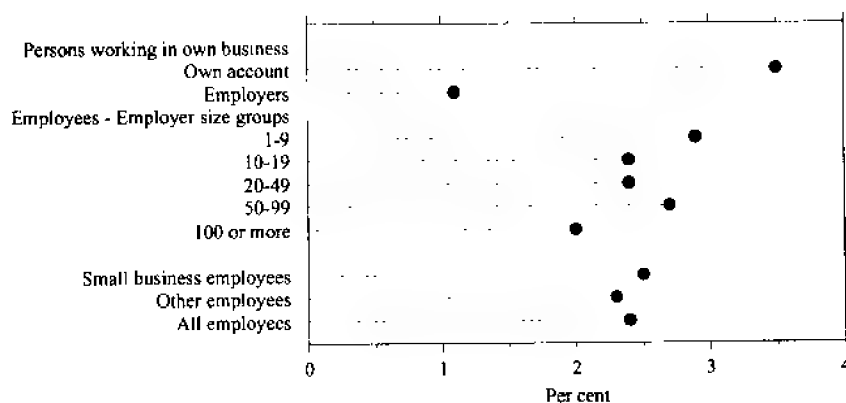
Over the same three years total employment in all businesses increased 4.4 per cent. In the employing business sector, the number of employees increased in both the 20-49 employee and the 100 or more employee groups, while decreases were recorded in the 10-19 employee and 50-99 employee groups. Numbers of employees in the 1-9 employee group remained about the same over the three years to 1994-95.

### ... components of small business employment

Relative growth rates for the employment categories, employer, own account workers and employees have shown some marked differences over the past eleven years. As shown in Table 2.5, it is the own account workers group that has shown the greatest proportional increase since 1983-84.

Between 1983-84 and 1994-95 the number of employers increased by 13.1 per cent while small business employee numbers increased by 30.5 per cent. Over the same eleven year period, the number of own account workers increased by 46.5 per cent.

**DIAGRAM 2.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP  
1983-84 TO 1994-95**



## Growth by industry sector

While industries in the services sector dominate Australian small business in terms of numbers, the 3.2 per cent annual average increase in the number of these businesses since 1983-84 has not been as strong as in the goods producing sector where the average annual increase was 3.6 per cent. Small business employment in the goods producing sector grew at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent between 1983-84 and 1994-95 compared with 2.7 per cent in the services sector.

Between 1991-92 and 1994-95 the number of small businesses in the goods producing sector increased by 1.6 per cent, while employment increased by 3.2 per cent. Over the same three year period small businesses in the services producing sector increased by 6.3 per cent while employment increased by 2.9 per cent.

This growth in the services sector has been caused by significant increases in the most recent twelve months to 1994-95, with numbers of businesses increasing 6.2 per cent and employment increasing 3.7 per cent.

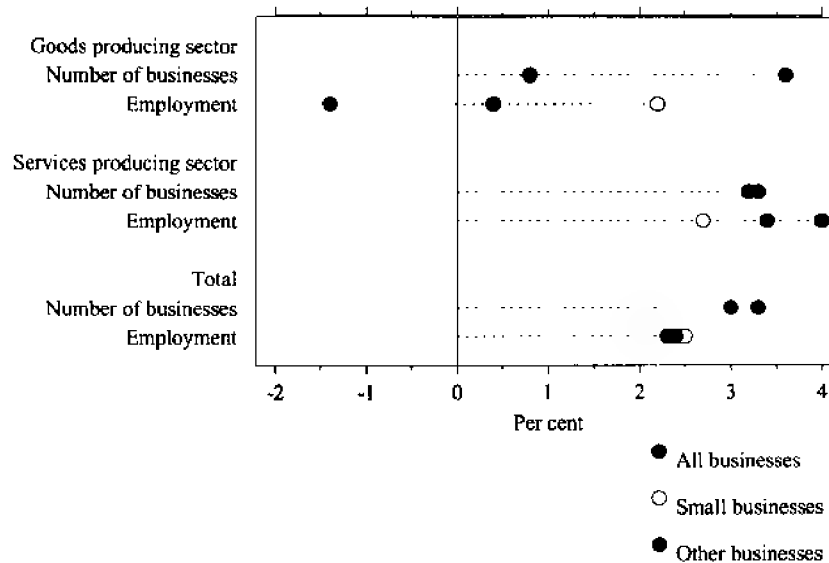
## Changes in industry concentration

An examination of the component industries and their annual average growth rate (in terms of the number of businesses and employment) provides a better insight into growth in the small business sector of the economy.

### ... businesses

Table 2.3 shows that between 1983-84 and 1994-95, overall small business numbers increased at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. The number of small businesses in

**DIAGRAM 2.3 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES  
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP  
1983-84 TO 1994-95**



the Health and community services industry recorded the most significant growth, averaging 7.7 per cent per annum, while at the other extreme, small Retail trade businesses have recorded a slight decline over the eleven year period.

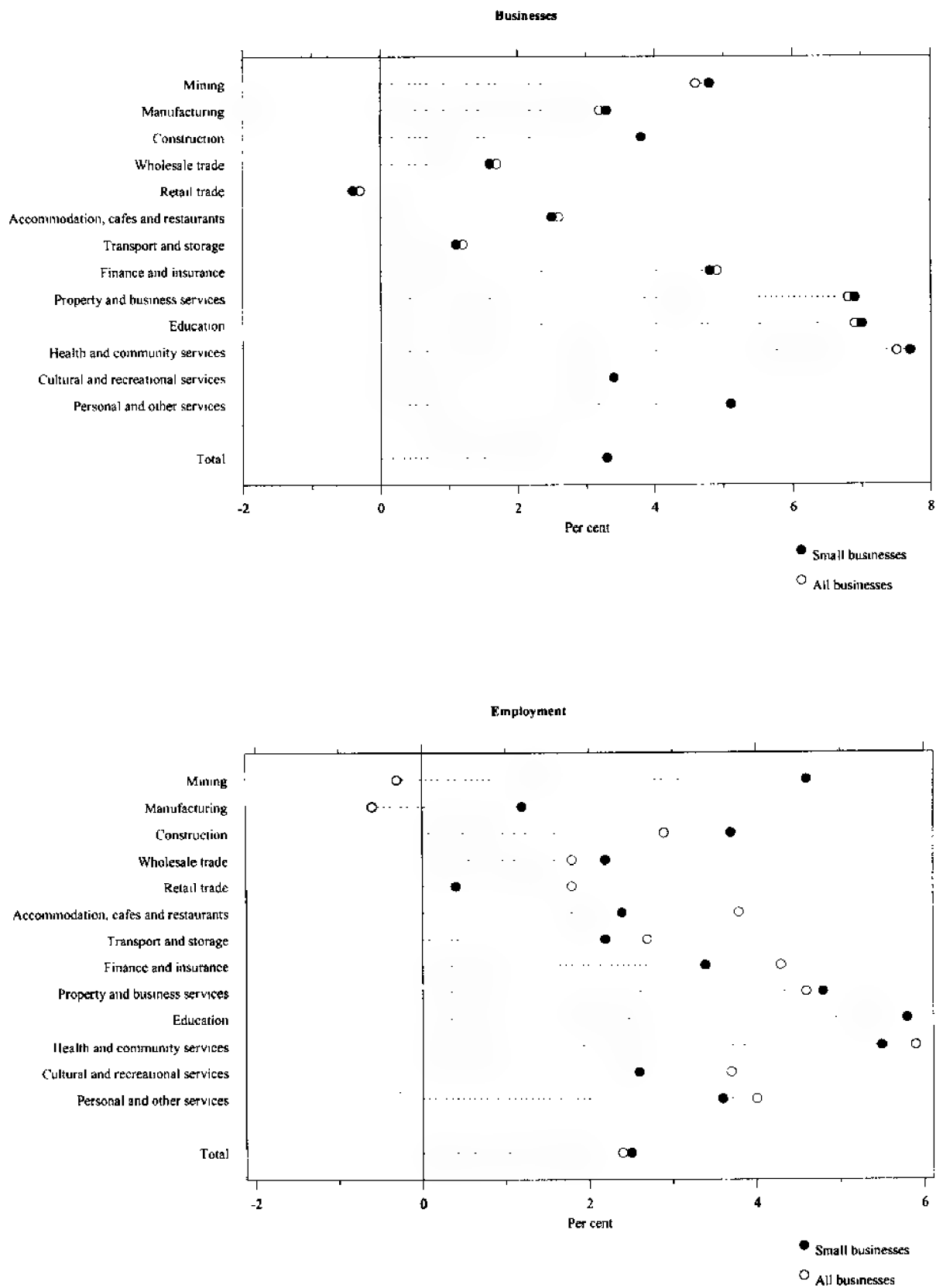
Between 1991-92 and 1994-95 the greatest increase in the number of small businesses occurred in the Health and community services (32.8 per cent), Property and business services (19.7 per cent) and Education (13.9 per cent) industries. In contrast, the number of small businesses classified to Retail trade declined by 8.8 per cent over the same period.

#### *... employment*

Small business employment grew at an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent over the eleven year period, with the Education industry showing the highest growth rate (6.0 per cent) followed by Health and community services (5.9 per cent) and Property and business services (4.4 per cent). The largest employing small business industries, Manufacturing (0.9 per cent) and Retail trade (0.3 per cent) showed the smallest growth in employment.

Between 1991-92 and 1994-95, employment in small business increased by 19.4 per cent in the Health and community services industry and by 11.5 per cent in the Education industry. Other industries showing increases over the same period were Property and business services (9.5 per cent), Construction (7.1 per cent), and Personal and other services (4.6 per cent). The Retail trade (down 5.2 per cent), Finance and insurance (down 2.1 per cent), and Cultural and recreational services (down 1.5 per cent) industries all experienced declines in small business employment.

**DIAGRAM 2.4 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES  
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1983-84 TO 1994-95**



**DIAGRAM 2.5 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH: BUSINESSES  
AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1992-93 TO 1994-95**

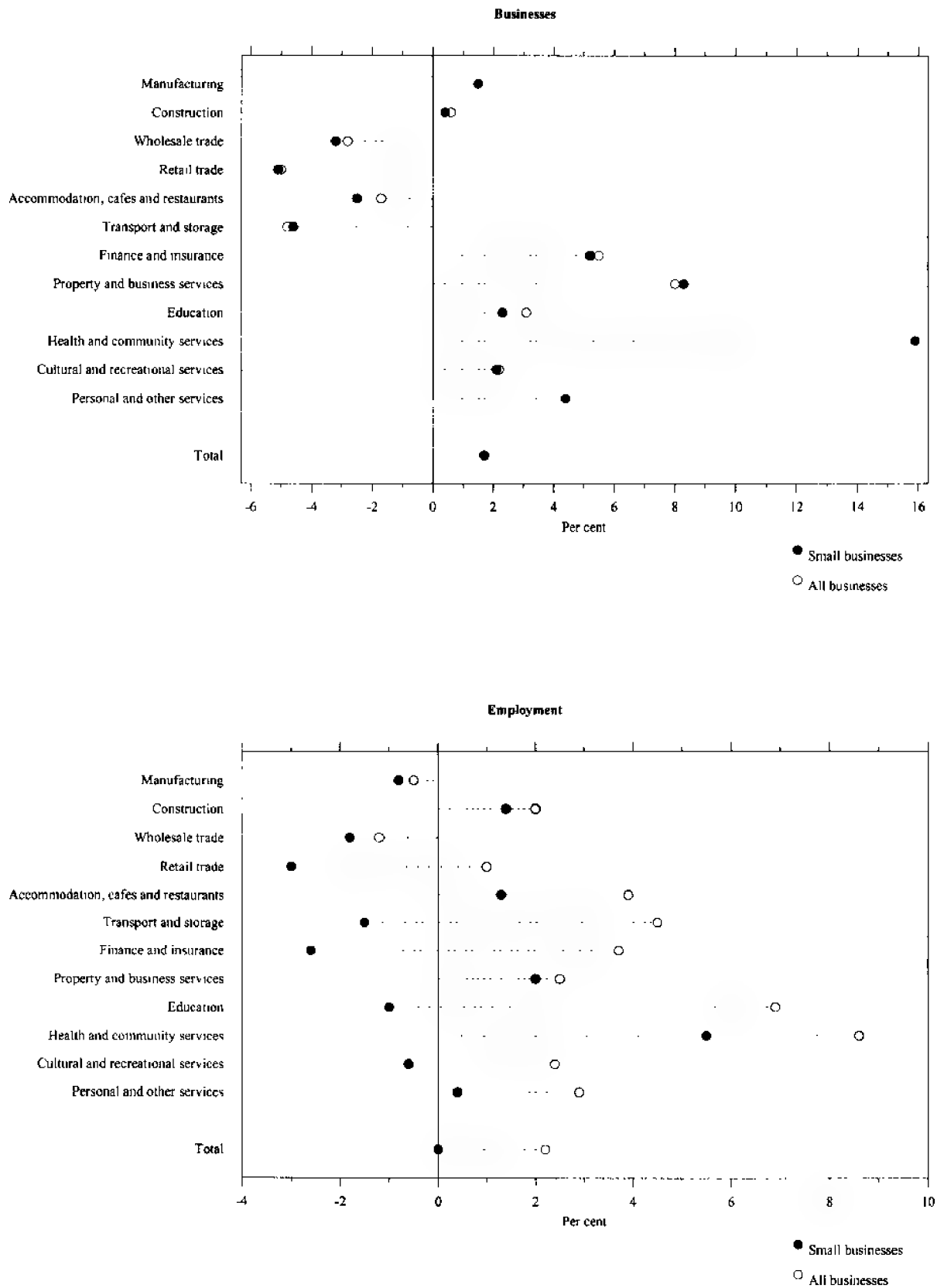


TABLE 2.1 GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA  
(per cent)

Industry Division(a)	Average annual growth		Annual growth rates					
	1983-84 to 1994-95		1991-92 to 1992-93		1992-93 to 1993-94		1993-94 to 1994-95	
	Businesses	Employment	Businesses	Employment	Businesses	Employment	Businesses	Employment
Goods producing—								
Manufacturing	3.3	0.9	-2.3	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.6	-1.6
Construction	3.8	4.2	0.9	4.2	-1.5	1.0	2.4	1.7
Total goods producing(b)	3.6	2.2	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	-0.2
Services producing:								
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.9	0.2	2.4	1.0	-1.9	-7.4	-1.8
Retail trade	-0.4	0.3	1.3	0.9	-6.8	-10.7	-3.4	5.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.5	2.3	2.5	-2.2	-2.7	-0.4	-2.3	3.1
Transport and storage	1.1	4.0	1.1	2.1	6.4	7.9	-14.5	-10.0
Finance and insurance	4.8	4.2	-1.8	3.0	-3.4	-3.7	14.4	-1.4
Property and business services	6.9	4.4	2.1	5.3	-0.4	-1.0	17.6	5.1
Education	7.0	6.0	9.0	13.9	2.8	-1.0	2.0	-1.1
Health and community services	7.7	5.9	-1.2	7.3	2.8	-0.4	30.8	11.7
Cultural and recreational services	3.4	2.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	-1.5	5.0	0.3
Personal and other services	5.1	3.1	3.6	3.8	-1.7	-2.3	10.9	3.2
Total services producing(c)	3.2	2.7	1.5	2.8	-1.4	-3.4	6.2	3.7
Total Private Sector(d)	3.3	2.5	1.1	2.7	-0.8	-2.1	4.3	2.2

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (b) Includes the Mining and Electricity, gas and water supply industries. (c) Includes the Communication services industry. (d) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.

**TABLE 2.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL BUSINESS  
BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA**

Sector	Number of businesses			Persons employed		
	Small businesses		All businesses	Small businesses		All businesses
	('000)	per cent	('000)	('000)	per cent	('000)
<b>1983-84</b>						
Goods producing(b)	148.7	97.8	152.0	639.9	45.1	1,417.5
Services producing(c)	398.2	96.1	414.3	1,387.7	50.3	2,757.1
Total(d)(e)	549.4	96.6	568.7	2,032.6	48.5	4,188.0
<b>1991-92</b>						
Goods producing(b)	216.6	98.2	220.5	792.0	53.8	1,471.2
Services producing(c)	532.3	95.8	555.7	1,806.7	49.2	3,669.9
Total(d)(e)	751.0	96.5	778.4	2,605.0	50.5	5,153.9
<b>1992-93</b>						
Goods producing(b)	217.0	98.6	220.1	812.5	55.3	1,468.2
Services producing(c)	540.2	96.1	562.0	1,856.7	49.6	3,739.7
Total(d)(e)	759.6	96.8	784.7	2,675.4	51.2	5,220.6
<b>1993-94</b>						
Goods producing(b)	217.8	98.6	220.9	818.7	56.4	1,451.3
Services producing(c)	532.4	96.0	554.4	1,793.1	48.3	3,715.3
Total(d)(e)	753.2	96.7	778.8	2,618.3	51.8	5,179.3
<b>1994-95</b>						
Goods producing(b)	220.2	98.4	223.8	817.2	55.2	1,480.0
Services producing(c)	565.6	96.1	588.6	1,859.0	46.8	3,972.5
Total(d)(e)	785.8	96.7	812.4	2,676.3	49.1	5,452.6
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)</b>						
Goods producing(b)	3.6	..	3.6	2.2	..	0.4
Services producing(c)	3.2	..	3.2	2.7	..	3.4
Total(d)(e)	3.3	..	3.3	2.5	..	2.4

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units (b) Excludes the Electricity, gas and water supply industry. (c) Excludes the Communication services industry. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries (e) Excludes private sector agricultural businesses

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.



TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

Industry division(b)	Businesses			Employment				
	Small businesses			Small businesses				
	( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Persons working in own business ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Private sector employees ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Total employment ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ( <sup>'000</sup> )
<b>1983-84</b>								
Mining	1.5	88.2	1.7	1.4	4.4	5.8	7.4	78.2
Manufacturing	47.6	96.6	49.3	53.0	339.4	392.4	38.8	1,011.3
Construction	99.6	98.6	101.0	146.9	94.8	241.7	73.7	328.0
Wholesale trade	41.9	93.5	44.8	42.6	127.2	169.8	45.1	376.1
Retail trade	140.6	97.8	143.7	197.2	285.7	482.9	56.3	858.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	19.3	89.4	21.6	25.4	88.4	113.8	48.7	233.7
Transport and storage	39.0	97.5	40.0	56.5	40.7	97.2	53.7	181.0
Finance and insurance	12.3	95.3	12.9	9.6	25.5	35.1	22.2	158.1
Property and business services	63.3	96.2	65.8	75.3	149.7	225.0	55.8	403.2
Education	7.4	92.5	8.0	8.7	14.7	23.4	31.0	75.6
Health and community services	23.7	92.9	25.5	27.9	70.7	98.6	39.1	252.2
Cultural and recreational services	18.8	96.4	19.5	21.7	32.1	53.8	55.8	96.5
Personal and other services	31.9	98.2	32.5	40.8	47.3	88.1	71.9	122.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>549.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>568.7</b>	<b>710.2</b>	<b>1,322.4</b>	<b>2,032.6</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>4,188.0</b>
<b>1991-92</b>								
Mining	2.1	87.3	2.4	1.9	6.4	8.3	11.0	75.3
Manufacturing	67.5	97.7	69.1	70.7	375.0	445.7	46.1	967.4
Construction	147.1	98.7	149.1	198.2	139.8	338.0	78.9	428.5
Wholesale trade	53.3	93.3	57.1	51.0	167.9	218.9	48.2	454.5
Retail trade	147.7	97.0	152.2	204.4	330.1	534.5	52.5	1,019.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.0	89.4	29.1	36.1	111.7	147.8	44.6	331.1
Transport and storage	48.0	96.6	49.7	67.9	56.2	124.1	56.7	218.8
Finance and insurance	19.0	95.0	20.0	13.1	38.7	51.8	22.8	227.6
Property and business services	109.8	96.3	114.0	114.5	230.6	345.1	57.5	599.8
Education	13.7	93.8	14.6	16.0	23.1	39.1	32.8	119.2
Health and community services	40.3	94.4	42.7	34.5	114.7	149.2	38.4	388.4
Cultural and recreational services	25.9	96.3	26.9	31.6	40.9	72.5	52.6	137.9
Personal and other services	48.7	98.4	49.5	60.8	63.0	123.8	71.3	173.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>751.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>778.4</b>	<b>904.6</b>	<b>1,700.4</b>	<b>2,605.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>5,153.9</b>
<b>1992-93</b>								
Mining	2.6	86.8	3.0	2.4	5.6	8.0	10.8	74.1
Manufacturing	65.9	97.9	67.3	70.8	381.4	452.2	47.1	960.2
Construction	148.4	99.1	149.7	209.3	143.0	352.3	81.2	433.9
Wholesale trade	53.4	93.5	57.1	48.9	175.3	224.2	47.8	469.5
Retail trade	149.6	97.3	153.7	209.4	329.7	539.1	52.9	1,018.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.7	90.5	29.5	32.0	112.5	144.5	44.5	324.8
Transport and storage	48.5	96.6	50.2	65.2	61.6	126.8	57.1	222.0
Finance and insurance	18.7	95.4	19.6	12.3	41.1	53.4	22.9	232.7
Property and business services	112.1	96.6	116.1	119.1	244.2	363.3	57.5	631.7
Education	14.9	94.9	15.7	17.5	27.0	44.5	36.2	123.1
Health and community services	39.8	95.0	41.9	33.3	126.8	160.1	39.9	400.9
Cultural and recreational services	26.1	96.7	27.0	30.8	41.5	72.3	52.5	137.6
Personal and other services	50.5	98.4	51.3	62.7	65.8	128.5	72.0	178.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>759.6</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>784.7</b>	<b>917.5</b>	<b>1,757.9</b>	<b>2,675.4</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>5,220.6</b>

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Businesses			Employment				
	Small businesses			Small businesses				
	( <i>'000</i> )	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ( <i>'000</i> )	Persons working in own business ( <i>'000</i> )	Private sector employees ( <i>'000</i> )	Total employment ( <i>'000</i> )	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ( <i>'000</i> )
<b>1993-94</b>								
Mining	4.1	95.4	4.3	5.7	4.6	10.3	15.7	65.2
Manufacturing	67.5	98.0	68.9	73.4	379.1	452.5	47.6	951.0
Construction	146.2	99.0	147.7	219.5	136.4	355.9	81.8	435.1
Wholesale trade	54.0	93.4	57.8	48.1	171.8	219.9	46.7	470.5
Retail trade	139.4	97.1	143.5	198.0	283.5	481.5	49.4	974.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	26.0	89.9	28.9	36.8	107.1	143.9	43.8	328.9
Transport and storage	51.6	97.2	53.1	68.5	68.2	136.7	58.3	234.5
Finance and insurance	18.1	94.8	19.1	12.1	39.3	51.4	22.0	233.2
Property and business services	111.7	96.9	115.3	122.6	236.9	359.5	58.1	618.8
Education	15.3	93.9	16.3	18.2	25.9	44.1	34.4	128.3
Health and community services	40.9	94.2	43.4	36.9	122.6	159.5	38.8	411.1
Cultural and recreational services	25.9	96.6	26.8	32.3	38.9	71.2	51.6	137.9
Personal and other services	49.6	98.6	50.3	64.6	60.9	125.5	70.7	177.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	753.2	96.7	778.8	940.4	1,677.9	2,618.3	50.6	5,179.3
<b>1994-95</b>								
Mining	2.5	89.4	2.8	4.0	5.5	9.5	12.5	75.8
Manufacturing	67.9	97.9	69.4	71.4	373.9	445.3	46.9	949.8
Construction	149.7	98.8	151.5	213.1	148.9	362.0	80.2	451.3
Wholesale trade	50.0	92.8	53.9	42.0	174.0	216.0	47.1	458.5
Retail trade	134.7	97.1	138.7	210.8	296.1	506.9	48.8	1,038.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	25.4	89.3	28.5	34.3	114.1	148.4	42.3	350.8
Transport and storage	44.1	96.9	45.5	60.3	62.7	123.0	50.8	242.3
Finance and insurance	20.7	95.2	21.8	10.4	40.3	50.7	20.3	250.1
Property and business services	131.4	97.1	135.3	137.7	240.2	377.9	56.9	664.1
Education	15.6	93.3	16.7	15.8	27.8	43.6	31.0	140.7
Health and community services	53.5	95.1	56.3	45.8	132.3	178.1	37.6	473.0
Cultural and recreational services	27.2	96.5	28.2	29.6	41.8	71.4	49.5	144.2
Personal and other services	55.0	98.5	55.9	63.2	66.3	129.5	68.6	188.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	785.8	96.7	812.4	949.5	1,726.8	2,676.3	49.1	5,452.6
<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)</b>								
Mining	4.8	..	4.6	10.0	2.0	4.6	..	-0.3
Manufacturing	3.3	..	3.2	2.7	0.9	1.2	..	-0.6
Construction	3.8	..	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.7	..	2.9
Wholesale trade	1.6	..	1.7	-0.1	2.9	2.2	..	1.8
Retail trade	-0.4	..	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	..	1.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.5	..	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	..	3.8
Transport and storage	1.1	..	1.2	0.6	4.0	2.2	..	2.7
Finance and insurance	4.8	..	4.9	0.7	4.2	3.4	..	4.3
Property and business services	6.9	..	6.8	5.6	4.4	4.8	..	4.6
Education	7.0	..	6.9	5.6	6.0	5.8	..	5.8
Health and community services	7.7	..	7.5	4.6	5.9	5.5	..	5.9
Cultural and recreational services	3.4	..	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	..	3.7
Personal and other services	5.1	..	5.1	4.1	3.1	3.6	..	4.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	3.3	..	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	..	2.4

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 2.4 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing	19.2	18.1	5.5	3.6	1.2	1.7	47.6	49.3
Construction	73.0	24.9	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	99.6	101.0
Wholesale trade	18.0	20.2	3.7	2.0	0.5	0.4	41.9	44.8
Retail trade	70.3	64.1	6.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	140.6	143.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	10.9	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	19.3	21.6
Transport and storage	29.1	8.8	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	39.0	40.0
Finance and insurance	5.1	6.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.3	12.9
Property and business services	28.0	31.8	3.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	63.3	65.8
Education	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.4	8.0
Health and community services	5.7	16.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	23.7	25.5
Cultural and recreational services	11.2	6.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	18.8	19.5
Personal and other services	19.0	12.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	31.9	32.5
Total(c)	291.2	224.3	29.1	15.9	4.3	3.9	549.4	568.7
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing	32.4	23.9	6.1	3.9	1.2	1.6	67.5	69.1
Construction	107.4	37.0	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	147.1	149.1
Wholesale trade	22.7	25.7	4.9	2.8	0.6	0.4	53.3	57.1
Retail trade	72.4	67.1	8.2	3.0	0.8	0.7	147.7	152.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.3	14.4	4.3	2.3	0.5	0.3	26.0	29.1
Transport and storage	35.8	10.6	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	48.0	49.7
Finance and insurance	6.8	11.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	19.0	20.0
Property and business services	50.2	53.5	6.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	109.8	114.0
Education	9.1	3.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	13.7	14.6
Health and community services	10.3	27.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	40.3	42.7
Cultural and recreational services	15.8	8.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	25.9	26.9
Personal and other services	30.8	16.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	48.7	49.5
Total(c)	403.5	302.2	40.2	20.9	6.1	5.5	751.0	778.4
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.0
Manufacturing	29.5	25.2	6.1	3.7	1.4	1.4	65.9	67.3
Construction	110.9	34.9	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	148.4	149.7
Wholesale trade	21.8	26.5	5.1	2.6	0.7	0.4	53.4	57.1
Retail trade	77.3	64.4	7.9	2.7	0.8	0.6	149.6	153.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.2	13.6	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	26.7	29.5
Transport and storage	35.1	11.4	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	48.5	50.2
Finance and insurance	6.7	11.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	18.7	19.6
Property and business services	53.5	52.7	5.9	2.7	0.8	0.5	112.1	116.1
Education	10.2	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	14.9	15.7
Health and community services	9.7	27.4	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	39.8	41.9
Cultural and recreational services	16.5	8.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	26.1	27.0
Personal and other services	33.1	16.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	50.5	51.3
Total(c)	417.0	297.1	40.4	19.3	6.0	4.9	759.6	784.7

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2.4 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	4.1	4.3
Manufacturing	32.2	25.0	5.3	3.6	1.4	1.4	67.5	68.9
Construction	111.3	32.5	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	146.2	147.7
Wholesale trade	22.3	26.9	4.8	2.6	0.4	0.5	54.0	57.8
Retail trade	76.1	56.7	6.6	2.6	0.9	0.6	139.4	143.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.3	12.8	3.9	2.1	0.4	0.4	26.0	28.9
Transport and storage	36.9	12.8	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	51.6	53.1
Finance and insurance	6.4	11.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	18.1	19.1
Property and business services	54.3	51.8	5.6	2.5	0.6	0.5	111.7	115.3
Education	10.8	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	15.3	16.3
Health and community services	12.1	26.1	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	40.9	43.4
Cultural and recreational services	16.9	7.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	25.9	26.8
Personal and other services	33.3	15.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	49.6	50.3
Total(c)	427.1	283.9	37.2	19.4	6.0	5.2	753.2	778.8
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	32.1	25.0	5.7	3.9	1.3	1.4	67.9	69.4
Construction	106.0	40.7	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	149.7	151.5
Wholesale trade	17.7	27.4	4.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	50.0	53.9
Retail trade	67.6	60.7	6.4	2.8	0.6	0.7	134.7	138.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.3	14.3	3.9	2.1	0.6	0.3	25.4	28.5
Transport and storage	28.7	13.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	44.1	45.5
Finance and insurance	7.3	12.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	20.7	21.8
Property and business services	65.9	60.7	4.8	2.5	0.7	0.6	131.4	135.3
Education	10.6	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	15.6	16.7
Health and community services	21.5	28.9	3.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	53.5	56.3
Cultural and recreational services	17.3	8.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	27.2	28.2
Personal and other services	37.0	16.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	55.0	55.9
Total(c)	427.6	315.3	37.7	20.3	5.9	5.5	785.8	812.4
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	7.8	2.6	-6.1	—	—	—	4.8	4.6
Manufacturing	4.8	3.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	-1.7	3.3	3.2
Construction	3.4	4.6	5.3	3.8	—	-6.1	3.8	3.8
Wholesale trade	-0.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.7
Retail trade	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	2.2	1.7	5.2	-0.4	-0.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.6
Transport and storage	-0.1	4.0	4.6	1.2	13.4	—	1.1	1.2
Finance and insurance	3.3	6.1	1.7	2.0	6.5	10.5	4.8	4.9
Property and business services	8.1	6.1	2.9	3.0	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.8
Education	7.7	5.4	8.7	5.2	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.9
Health and community services	12.8	5.1	8.2	3.5	3.8	6.5	7.7	7.5
Cultural and recreational services	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.7	6.5	—	3.4	3.4
Personal and other services	6.2	3.0	3.8	3.8	6.5	—	5.1	5.1
Total(c)	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data. *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.9	0.5	2.3	*2.1	4.1	*3.5	64.8	4.4	76.8
Manufacturing	28.6	24.4	72.0	73.3	108.9	85.2	618.9	339.4	958.3
Construction	107.9	39.0	70.0	24.8	28.3	16.8	41.2	94.8	181.1
Wholesale trade	25.8	16.8	77.6	49.6	57.0	36.3	113.0	127.2	333.5
Retail trade	106.8	90.4	206.8	78.9	59.5	32.5	283.2	285.7	660.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.7	17.7	47.2	41.2	49.2	26.4	44.3	88.4	208.3
Transport and storage	43.5	13.0	26.7	14.0	21.0	9.7	53.1	40.7	124.5
Finance and insurance	7.0	2.6	19.0	6.5	10.6	8.7	103.7	25.5	148.5
Property and business services	45.2	30.1	102.0	47.7	51.3	28.8	98.1	149.7	327.9
Education	7.2	1.5	8.4	6.3	12.2	10.7	29.3	14.7	66.9
Health and community services	9.4	18.5	52.1	18.6	32.6	26.2	94.8	70.7	224.3
Cultural and recreational services	16.3	5.4	20.9	11.2	14.4	9.7	18.6	32.1	74.8
Personal and other services	28.3	12.5	36.9	10.4	12.0	7.0	15.5	47.3	81.8
Total(c)	437.2	273.0	743.1	385.2	461.7	301.8	1,586.0	1,322.4	3,477.8
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	*1.3	*0.6	3.1	3.3	4.3	4.4	58.3	6.4	73.4
Manufacturing	48.1	22.6	95.7	77.0	108.2	94.1	521.7	375.0	896.7
Construction	158.7	39.5	103.0	36.8	27.6	12.8	50.1	139.8	230.3
Wholesale trade	33.4	17.6	104.9	63.0	75.7	42.9	117.0	167.9	403.5
Retail trade	110.7	93.7	232.3	97.8	80.4	48.7	355.4	330.1	814.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	10.9	25.2	58.9	52.8	64.1	29.6	89.6	111.7	295.0
Transport and storage	53.6	14.3	33.6	22.6	24.9	22.2	47.6	56.2	150.9
Finance and insurance	9.8	3.3	28.4	10.3	14.8	13.7	147.3	38.7	214.5
Property and business services	77.0	37.5	152.9	77.7	70.1	45.1	139.5	230.6	485.3
Education	14.0	2.0	13.9	9.2	15.1	17.3	47.7	23.1	103.2
Health and community services	17.0	17.5	87.4	27.3	39.8	42.1	157.3	114.7	353.9
Cultural and recreational services	24.0	7.6	26.4	14.5	19.0	10.7	35.7	40.9	106.3
Personal and other services	45.1	15.7	49.2	13.8	15.0	10.3	24.6	63.0	112.9
Total(c)	606.3	298.3	991.3	506.8	560.1	395.0	1,796.1	1,700.4	4,249.3
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	2.0	0.4	2.3	3.3	6.2	4.0	55.9	5.6	71.7
Manufacturing	44.1	26.7	97.6	82.3	108.2	93.3	508.0	381.4	889.4
Construction	164.3	45.0	107.3	35.7	28.2	10.4	43.0	143.0	224.6
Wholesale trade	32.3	16.6	106.7	68.6	73.1	49.6	122.6	175.3	420.6
Retail trade	118.1	91.3	227.3	102.4	78.9	51.4	349.5	329.7	809.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.4	18.6	59.9	52.6	57.1	33.7	89.5	112.5	292.8
Transport and storage	52.8	12.4	36.4	25.2	29.1	24.9	41.2	61.6	156.8
Finance and insurance	9.8	2.5	30.7	10.4	16.2	15.2	147.9	41.1	220.4
Property and business services	82.0	37.1	165.5	78.7	76.7	48.2	143.5	244.2	512.6
Education	15.8	1.7	14.8	12.2	13.9	15.9	48.8	27.0	105.6
Health and community services	15.9	17.4	91.6	35.2	39.2	39.6	162.0	126.8	367.6
Cultural and recreational services	25.1	5.7	27.0	14.5	17.6	12.0	35.7	41.5	106.8
Personal and other services	48.3	14.4	50.2	15.6	14.4	9.8	25.8	65.8	115.8
Total(c)	627.2	290.3	1,019.0	537.4	559.9	409.2	1,777.6	1,757.9	4,303.1

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)									
Mining	4.9	0.8	2.5	2.1	4.4	3.6	46.9	4.6	59.5
Manufacturing	48.2	25.2	101.2	70.6	109.4	97.9	498.5	379.1	877.6
Construction	164.8	54.7	100.9	35.5	34.7	14.0	30.5	136.4	215.6
Wholesale trade	32.9	15.2	109.0	62.8	75.3	48.8	126.5	171.8	422.4
Retail trade	116.3	81.7	196.2	87.3	76.5	63.2	353.4	283.5	776.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	13.7	23.1	53.2	53.9	60.8	30.7	93.5	107.1	292.1
Transport and storage	55.4	13.1	42.5	25.7	23.6	25.7	48.5	68.2	166.0
Finance and insurance	9.2	2.9	29.8	9.5	15.5	9.7	156.6	39.3	221.1
Property and business services	83.3	39.3	162.3	74.6	74.4	32.9	152.0	236.9	496.2
Education	16.9	1.3	14.1	11.8	18.5	17.0	48.7	25.9	110.1
Health and community services	20.0	16.9	88.2	34.4	45.1	42.5	164.0	122.6	374.2
Cultural and recreational services	25.7	6.6	23.8	15.1	17.6	11.3	37.8	38.9	105.6
Personal and other services	48.8	15.8	45.9	15.0	15.7	10.2	26.2	60.9	113.0
Total(c)	643.1	297.3	971.3	499.3	572.6	408.3	1,787.4	1,677.9	4,238.9
1994-95 ('000)									
Mining	3.5	0.5	3.2	2.3	3.8	4.3	58.2	5.5	71.8
Manufacturing	47.5	23.9	92.2	75.3	116.6	89.7	504.6	373.9	878.4
Construction	162.2	50.9	108.6	40.3	43.6	11.2	34.4	148.9	238.2
Wholesale trade	26.6	15.4	106.9	67.0	77.5	46.5	118.4	174.0	416.5
Retail trade	114.1	96.7	210.1	86.1	79.2	38.8	413.8	296.1	828.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.5	21.8	61.1	53.0	62.6	39.0	100.8	114.1	316.5
Transport and storage	48.1	12.2	40.9	21.8	22.1	31.0	66.2	62.7	182.0
Finance and insurance	8.2	2.2	32.0	8.3	15.5	14.2	169.7	40.3	239.7
Property and business services	96.5	41.2	177.4	62.8	75.0	45.7	165.5	240.2	526.4
Education	13.4	2.4	15.0	12.8	19.9	15.8	61.5	27.8	124.9
Health and community services	26.1	19.7	92.3	40.0	48.2	40.5	206.3	132.3	427.2
Cultural and recreational services	24.3	5.3	27.0	14.8	18.2	14.6	40.0	41.8	114.6
Personal and other services	47.9	15.3	50.2	16.1	16.7	10.8	31.8	66.3	125.7
Total(c)	640.5	309.0	1,079.2	501.4	600.3	403.1	1,979.3	1,726.8	4,503.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)									
Mining	13.1	—	3.0	0.8	-0.7	1.9	-1.0	2.0	-0.6
Manufacturing	4.7	-0.2	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	-1.8	0.9	-0.8
Construction	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	-3.6	-1.6	4.2	2.5
Wholesale trade	0.3	-0.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.3	0.4	2.9	2.0
Retail trade	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	3.5	0.3	2.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.6	7.8	2.3	3.9
Transport and storage	0.9	-0.6	4.0	4.1	0.5	11.1	2.0	4.0	3.5
Finance and insurance	1.4	-1.5	4.9	2.2	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4
Property and business services	7.1	2.9	5.2	2.5	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Education	5.8	4.4	5.4	6.7	4.5	3.6	7.0	6.0	5.8
Health and community services	9.7	0.6	5.3	7.2	3.6	4.0	7.3	5.9	6.0
Cultural and recreational services	3.7	-0.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.8	7.2	2.4	4.0
Personal and other services	4.9	1.9	2.8	4.1	3.1	4.0	6.8	3.1	4.0
Total(c)	3.5	1.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.4

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data; Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data.

## CHAPTER 3

### STATE PROFILES

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#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains summary data for each State and Territory on numbers of non-agricultural private sector small businesses and employment. 'Employer size' in this chapter refers to number of employees.

#### STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

##### **Numbers of small businesses in 1994-95**

In 1994-95, the State distribution of small businesses was virtually the same as for larger businesses. As shown in Table 3.1, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for 77 per cent of the total number of small businesses in 1994-95. With the exception of the Northern Territory (94 per cent), small businesses accounted for more than 96 per cent of total businesses in all States and Territories.

##### ***... growth across States***

Between 1983-84 and 1994-95 the number of small businesses in Australia grew by 43 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 3.3 per cent. Among the States, Queensland (4.8 per cent) and Western Australia (4.8 per cent) recorded the highest average annual growth rates, while New South Wales (2.3 per cent) and the Northern Territory (2.2 per cent) had the lowest.

##### **Small business employment in 1994-95**

In Australia in 1994-94, 49 per cent of all non-agricultural private sector employment came from small business. Across the States, the distribution varied from just under 50 per cent in New South Wales, Victoria and the Northern Territory to over 56 per cent in Tasmania and 57 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory.

##### ***... growth across States***

In the eleven years between 1983-84 and 1994-95, the contribution of the small business sector to total non-agricultural private sector employment in Australia rose from just under 49 per cent to just over 49 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. Across the States, the average annual growth rates were highest in Queensland (3.8 per cent) and Western Australia (3.4 per cent), while New South Wales had the lowest growth rate (2.0 per cent).

##### ***... growth in the number of persons working in their own business across States***

In Australia in 1994-95 there were an estimated 950,000 persons working in their own business. This category records proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. It should be noted that directors of incorporated companies are recorded as employees. These persons working in their own business accounted for 35 per cent of all small business employment, virtually the same as in 1983-84. Across States, the ratios were highest in Western Australia (42 per cent) and Queensland (40 per cent) and lowest in Victoria (32 per cent) and the Northern Territory (31 per cent).

In 1983-84 Queensland had the highest proportion of persons working in their own business (40 per cent), while the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest proportion (28 per cent).

Between 1983-84 and 1994-95 the number of persons working in their own business in Australia grew by 34 per cent, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Western Australia had the highest average annual growth rate (4.7 per cent), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (4.5 per cent); Victoria (1.5 per cent) and New South Wales (1.9 per cent) had the lowest growth rates.

**DIAGRAM 3.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:  
BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1983-84 TO 1994-95**

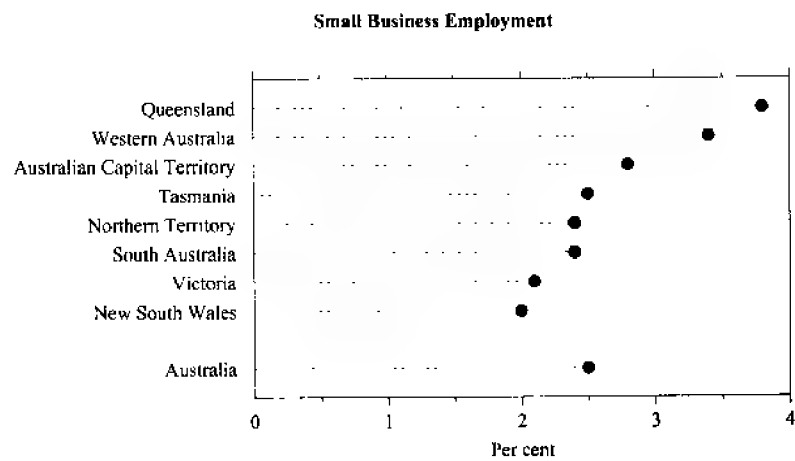
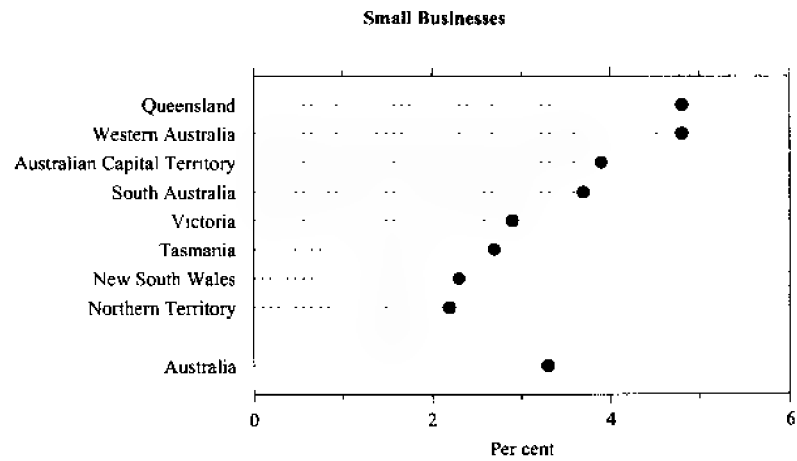




TABLE 3.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE

State	Businesses			Employment				
	Small businesses		All businesses ('000)	Small businesses				
	('000)	Per cent of all businesses		Persons working in own business ('000)	Private sector employees ('000)	Total employment ('000)	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ('000)
1983-84								
New South Wales	196.5	96.8	202.9	236.9	473.3	710.2	47.6	1,491.7
Victoria	144.0	96.4	149.3	187.2	355.8	543.0	47.0	1,156.3
Queensland	90.5	96.9	93.4	132.6	200.3	332.9	52.3	636.2
South Australia	43.1	95.5	45.2	55.2	108.1	163.3	46.9	348.5
Western Australia	49.9	96.7	51.6	67.5	117.4	184.9	49.9	370.9
Tasmania	13.7	96.4	14.2	17.7	34.0	51.7	49.7	104.1
Northern Territory	4.5	96.5	4.7	5.0	11.7	16.7	55.4	30.1
Australian Capital Territory	8.1	96.4	8.4	8.7	22.0	30.7	60.4	50.8
Australia	549.4	96.6	568.7	710.2	1,322.4	2,032.6	48.5	4,188.0
1991-92								
New South Wales	247.0	96.4	256.1	294.4	573.0	867.4	48.4	1,791.3
Victoria	198.6	96.3	206.2	214.3	472.3	686.6	50.0	1,372.3
Queensland	132.7	97.1	136.6	178.8	284.1	462.9	55.0	841.8
South Australia	62.2	96.3	64.6	77.2	136.0	213.2	49.0	435.3
Western Australia	72.6	96.3	75.4	97.7	145.4	243.1	51.7	470.2
Tasmania	19.2	96.9	19.8	22.6	44.1	66.7	54.2	123.1
Northern Territory	5.7	93.1	6.2	5.9	16.5	22.4	49.6	45.1
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	96.2	13.4	15.3	29.8	45.1	59.1	76.2
Australia	751.0	96.5	778.4	904.6	1,700.4	2,605.0	50.5	5,153.9
1992-93								
New South Wales	249.9	96.8	258.1	287.9	613.5	901.4	50.3	1,791.2
Victoria	194.9	96.8	201.4	210.9	477.4	688.3	50.6	1,360.2
Queensland	142.2	97.3	146.2	195.7	292.1	487.8	54.8	890.6
South Australia	59.8	96.6	61.9	77.8	126.0	203.8	48.1	423.8
Western Australia	74.0	96.5	76.7	101.5	154.7	256.2	50.3	509.6
Tasmania	20.4	97.0	21.0	24.6	48.0	72.6	57.5	126.3
Northern Territory	6.3	95.1	6.6	7.3	16.2	23.5	52.8	44.5
Australian Capital Territory	12.3	95.2	12.9	13.0	29.8	42.8	56.8	75.3
Australia	759.6	96.8	784.7	917.5	1,757.9	2,675.4	51.2	5,220.6
1993-94								
New South Wales	254.2	96.8	262.6	298.8	588.0	886.8	49.8	1,781.5
Victoria	181.5	96.4	188.2	215.1	419.8	634.9	48.4	1,311.8
Queensland	141.5	97.4	145.3	195.9	305.6	501.5	55.1	910.5
South Australia	62.1	96.4	64.4	80.3	122.1	202.4	48.2	419.6
Western Australia	76.5	96.8	79.0	106.4	156.2	262.6	51.5	510.2
Tasmania	19.9	96.5	20.6	25.9	44.1	70.0	54.5	128.4
Northern Territory	5.8	94.7	6.1	7.0	14.8	21.8	49.5	44.0
Australian Capital Territory	11.4	94.8	12.0	12.6	27.4	40.0	53.5	74.9
Australia	753.2	96.7	778.8	940.4	1,677.9	2,618.3	50.6	5,179.3
1994-95								
New South Wales	253.6	96.7	262.3	290.8	588.4	879.2	46.7	1,881.9
Victoria	196.2	96.4	203.5	221.1	462.9	684.0	48.2	1,420.3
Queensland	151.8	97.2	156.2	203.2	301.2	504.4	52.7	957.7
South Australia	64.2	96.7	66.4	78.0	133.4	211.4	50.0	422.9
Western Australia	83.7	96.9	86.4	111.5	156.1	267.6	50.2	533.3
Tasmania	18.3	97.1	18.8	24.3	43.6	67.9	56.1	121.1
Northern Territory	5.7	93.5	6.1	6.6	15.0	21.6	47.3	45.7
Australian Capital Territory	12.3	96.4	12.8	14.1	27.7	41.8	57.2	73.0
Australia	785.8	96.7	812.4	949.5	1,726.8	2,676.3	49.1	5,452.6

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.1 NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE — *continued*

State	Businesses			Employment				
	Small businesses			Small businesses				
	('000)	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ('000)	Persons working in own business ('000)	Private sector employees ('000)	Total employment ('000)	Per cent of all businesses	All businesses ('000)
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
New South Wales	2.3	..	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	..	2.1
Victoria	2.9	..	2.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	..	1.9
Queensland	4.8	..	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	..	3.8
South Australia	3.7	..	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.4	..	1.8
Western Australia	4.8	..	4.8	4.7	2.6	3.4	..	3.4
Tasmania	2.7	..	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	..	1.4
Northern Territory	2.2	..	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	..	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	3.9	..	3.9	4.5	2.1	2.8	..	3.4
Australia	3.3	..	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	..	2.4

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

**TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.2	*0.1	—	-	—	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	5.5	6.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.5	15.5	16.0
Construction	26.4	7.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	34.8	35.3
Wholesale trade	6.4	7.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	15.3	16.4
Retail trade	23.7	21.9	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	47.8	48.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.1	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	7.0	7.8
Transport and storage	11.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	15.1	15.5
Finance and insurance	1.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.9
Property and business services	9.5	14.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	25.5	26.3
Education	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	-	—	2.6	2.7
Health and community services	2.2	6.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.8	9.4
Cultural and recreational services	4.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	—	—	7.3	7.4
Personal and other services	6.8	3.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	10.9	11.0
Total(c)	102.4	82.4	10.0	5.3	1.4	1.4	196.5	202.9
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	0.2	—	-	—	—	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	9.8	7.7	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	20.9	21.4
Construction	34.6	11.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	47.0	47.6
Wholesale trade	8.9	7.6	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	18.3	19.6
Retail trade	21.5	21.4	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	45.7	46.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.8	5.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	9.4	10.6
Transport and storage	12.9	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	16.7	17.3
Finance and insurance	2.3	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.7	7.2
Property and business services	15.4	21.1	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	38.8	40.3
Education	3.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.4
Health and community services	3.1	9.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	12.9	13.8
Cultural and recreational services	5.9	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	9.7	10.0
Personal and other services	8.8	5.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	14.2	14.4
Total(c)	130.5	101.2	13.8	6.4	2.1	2.1	247.0	256.1
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	7.8	8.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	20.2	20.7
Construction	33.4	11.9	0.8	0.3	—	0.1	46.1	46.5
Wholesale trade	7.8	9.3	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	18.7	20.0
Retail trade	24.4	21.7	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	48.5	49.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.5	4.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	9.2	10.1
Transport and storage	12.3	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	17.1	17.6
Finance and insurance	1.7	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.0	6.4
Property and business services	15.8	20.6	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	38.9	40.2
Education	3.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	5.0	5.1
Health and community services	3.4	8.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	13.1	13.7
Cultural and recreational services	5.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	—	—	8.6	8.7
Personal and other services	10.5	4.7	0.3	0.1	—	-	15.5	15.6
Total(c)	131.3	103.3	13.7	6.1	2.0	1.7	249.9	258.1

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	*1.7	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	*2.0	2.0
Manufacturing	10.1	8.3	1.9	1.3	*0.5	0.5	22.1	22.6
Construction	35.6	12.6	*1.2	*0.5	*0.1	—	49.4	50.0
Wholesale trade	8.1	8.9	1.1	0.9	*0.4	0.2	18.1	19.6
Retail trade	24.0	19.2	2.3	*0.8	*0.3	0.2	45.5	46.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.0	4.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	8.7	9.8
Transport and storage	12.9	5.4	*0.5	*0.2	0.1	0.1	18.8	19.2
Finance and insurance	2.0	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.6	7.0
Property and business services	15.0	22.7	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	39.5	40.6
Education	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.2
Health and community services	4.6	8.9	*0.6	0.3	*0.2	0.2	14.1	14.8
Cultural and recreational services	5.3	3.0	0.3	0.2	—	—	8.6	8.8
Personal and other services	10.1	4.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	15.0	15.1
Total(c)	136.6	104.0	11.8	6.2	2.1	1.9	254.2	262.6
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	0.8	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing	9.8	8.2	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	21.8	22.3
Construction	29.9	14.5	1.2	0.5	—	0.1	45.6	46.2
Wholesale trade	6.6	8.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	17.1	18.4
Retail trade	20.7	17.8	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	40.6	42.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.1	4.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	9.5	10.7
Transport and storage	7.5	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.1	12.6
Finance and insurance	1.7	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.9	7.3
Property and business services	18.9	25.9	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	46.3	47.5
Education	3.6	1.5	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	5.4	5.6
Health and community services	7.2	10.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	18.4	19.0
Cultural and recreational services	6.4	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	10.0	10.3
Personal and other services	10.5	5.0	0.4	0.1	—	—	15.9	16.1
Total(c)	129.3	109.5	12.9	6.6	1.9	2.1	253.6	262.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	9.6
Manufacturing	5.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	—	—	3.1	3.1
Construction	1.1	5.7	8.3	4.8	—	—	2.5	2.5
Wholesale trade	0.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	3.8	—	1.0	1.1
Retail trade	-1.2	-1.9	-0.4	3.3	—	6.5	-1.5	-1.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	6.5	—	2.8	2.9
Transport and storage	-3.9	2.6	2.0	3.8	—	—	-2.0	-1.9
Finance and insurance	0.6	5.4	—	6.5	—	6.5	3.8	3.7
Property and business services	6.5	5.3	0.6	3.1	—	10.5	5.6	5.5
Education	7.7	4.8	10.5	—	—	—	6.9	6.9
Health and community services	11.4	4.1	16.8	-6.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.6
Cultural and recreational services	3.3	2.3	2.6	6.5	—	—	2.9	3.1
Personal and other services	4.0	2.3	6.5	—	—	—	3.5	3.5
Total(c)	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.8	3.8	2.3	2.4

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.1		0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	21.5	1.5	25.2
Manufacturing	8.0	6.6	27.2	23.6	41.3	25.4	223.1	117.5	340.6
Construction	37.9	11.2	23.0	6.9	8.0	4.9	15.7	29.9	58.5
Wholesale trade	9.2	6.6	29.0	17.5	19.8	15.4	46.8	46.5	128.5
Retail trade	35.0	27.7	73.1	27.9	19.0	9.6	96.4	101.0	226.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.0	7.5	16.8	15.4	17.9	7.8	17.2	32.2	75.1
Transport and storage	16.9	3.8	9.1	4.9	6.4	3.8	20.4	14.0	44.6
Finance and insurance	2.3	0.9	7.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	48.8	10.5	65.7
Property and business services	14.1	10.4	46.4	18.4	15.7	8.8	38.7	64.8	128.0
Education	2.4	0.6	3.2	1.1	2.3	2.9	13.3	4.3	22.8
Health and community services	3.5	6.1	19.5	4.3	10.7	9.0	38.0	23.8	81.5
Cultural and recreational services	6.6	2.1	7.7	3.6	4.1	2.2	8.4	11.3	26.0
Personal and other services	9.6	3.7	12.3	2.9	3.8	2.1	5.5	15.2	26.6
Total(c)	149.4	87.5	276.2	130.4	153.7	96.5	598.0	473.3	1,254.8
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	*0.1	*0.3	*0.7	*1.3	*1.5	*0.6	16.0	2.0	20.2
Manufacturing	14.2	8.9	33.4	25.1	30.6	31.3	175.3	120.4	295.7
Construction	49.7	12.6	35.0	12.7	8.3	*4.0	20.9	47.7	80.9
Wholesale trade	12.9	7.2	32.8	22.1	26.1	*19.1	51.1	54.9	151.2
Retail trade	31.8	27.8	78.4	33.1	19.9	16.5	124.1	111.5	272.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.1	9.9	20.4	19.3	20.6	12.8	37.0	39.7	110.1
Transport and storage	18.8	5.6	11.3	6.2	7.7	*9.7	19.6	17.5	54.5
Finance and insurance	3.3	0.9	10.2	3.8	5.3	5.1	74.4	14.0	98.8
Property and business services	22.8	14.1	60.3	26.5	24.7	13.6	58.6	86.8	183.7
Education	5.5	0.6	4.9	2.0	2.7	3.5	19.7	6.9	32.8
Health and community services	5.0	6.9	29.2	*8.0	12.1	10.8	56.6	37.2	116.7
Cultural and recreational services	8.7	2.9	9.4	4.6	4.8	3.7	18.0	14.0	40.5
Personal and other services	12.5	5.5	15.4	4.2	4.2	2.8	8.5	19.6	35.1
Total(c)	190.6	104.3	342.2	168.9	168.9	134.1	682.8	573.0	1,496.9
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	*0.6	*0.1	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	13.8	2.4	18.1
Manufacturing	11.3	8.5	36.2	26.6	31.6	32.9	172.3	127.3	299.6
Construction	48.0	14.5	38.0	12.0	8.2	2.6	16.2	50.0	77.0
Wholesale trade	11.2	5.3	36.2	23.2	25.0	24.2	58.4	59.4	167.0
Retail trade	36.0	28.8	80.5	32.5	25.1	17.5	117.3	113.0	272.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.2	7.1	20.9	18.6	17.2	12.4	31.6	39.5	100.7
Transport and storage	17.9	4.6	14.3	7.3	9.4	6.7	17.3	21.6	55.0
Finance and insurance	2.5	0.7	11.0	4.7	5.7	6.1	66.6	15.7	94.1
Property and business services	23.5	12.7	65.0	33.1	26.5	15.5	52.7	98.1	192.8
Education	5.4	0.5	5.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	18.4	8.1	32.4
Health and community services	5.5	7.3	32.1	10.6	12.5	9.8	52.7	42.7	117.7
Cultural and recreational services	7.9	1.6	9.7	4.4	4.0	3.6	15.4	14.1	37.1
Personal and other services	15.0	5.4	16.0	4.7	4.1	2.6	7.8	20.7	35.2
Total(c)	190.8	97.1	366.3	182.7	173.7	137.8	642.8	613.5	1,503.3

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 3.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)									
Mining	*2.6	*0.6	*0.5	*1.0	*0.8	0.7	12.4	*1.5	15.4
Manufacturing	14.6	8.3	34.3	24.6	39.9	36.1	178.3	134.9	313.2
Construction	51.2	17.7	37.4	*19.3	*13.3	*3.5	14.2	56.7	87.7
Wholesale trade	11.7	4.7	35.4	16.6	27.7	*27.7	54.1	52.0	161.5
Retail trade	35.5	23.9	69.8	27.4	*22.3	*20.6	107.1	97.2	247.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.4	9.6	18.0	19.0	22.3	11.6	37.1	37.0	108.0
Transport and storage	18.8	4.6	*17.0	*6.9	*6.8	*3.8	17.5	*23.9	52.0
Finance and insurance	2.8	0.9	12.2	3.1	4.7	4.0	67.2	15.3	91.2
Property and business services	22.2	15.1	71.7	21.9	22.0	11.4	53.4	93.6	180.4
Education	5.3	0.6	4.9	2.0	1.9	4.6	19.5	6.9	32.9
Health and community services	7.4	5.7	29.3	*7.5	8.5	*14.4	55.8	36.8	115.5
Cultural and recreational services	7.8	2.9	8.3	4.5	5.1	3.4	18.0	12.8	39.3
Personal and other services	14.3	4.7	14.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	8.4	18.1	33.6
Total(c)	199.5	99.3	353.6	158.4	179.5	145.6	645.6	588.0	1,482.7
1994-95 ('000)									
Mining	1.7	-	*0.6	*	*1.7	*0.5	15.2	1.2	18.6
Manufacturing	14.5	6.2	30.1	24.9	43.5	24.5	178.1	123.0	301.1
Construction	45.7	14.4	35.0	*16.4	*16.8	*2.2	16.5	51.4	87.0
Wholesale trade	9.9	5.5	32.9	21.6	23.6	20.3	52.2	54.5	150.6
Retail trade	34.9	31.3	65.5	29.1	27.2	*14.7	148.5	94.5	285.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	6.8	22.3	19.7	24.1	13.6	36.7	42.0	116.4
Transport and storage	12.6	3.9	12.5	*	*8.2	5.3	20.9	18.7	53.0
Finance and insurance	1.9	0.6	13.1	2.4	4.5	6.3	79.3	15.5	105.7
Property and business services	27.7	14.5	77.8	18.4	20.9	16.5	64.6	96.1	198.1
Education	4.6	0.7	5.6	3.7	1.5	4.4	27.6	9.3	42.7
Health and community services	8.8	5.7	32.2	13.9	*6.7	13.5	79.0	46.1	145.4
Cultural and recreational services	9.0	2.2	9.5	4.8	5.5	4.0	17.9	14.3	41.6
Personal and other services	13.6	4.6	15.4	5.4	3.7	3.3	11.2	20.8	39.0
Total(c)	193.6	97.2	353.1	167.3	188.5	129.3	753.0	588.4	1,591.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)									
Mining	29.4	—	-1.4	-2.6	4.9	-7.7	-3.1	-2.0	-2.7
Manufacturing	5.6	-0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-2.0	0.4	-1.1
Construction	1.7	2.3	3.9	8.2	7.0	-7.0	0.5	5.0	3.7
Wholesale trade	0.7	-1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.5
Retail trade	—	1.1	-1.0	0.4	3.3	3.9	4.0	-0.6	2.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	-0.9	2.6	2.3	2.7	5.2	7.1	2.4	4.1
Transport and storage	-2.6	0.2	2.9	2.2	2.3	3.1	0.2	2.7	1.6
Finance and insurance	-1.7	-3.6	4.7	-0.7	3.1	6.4	4.5	3.6	4.4
Property and business services	6.3	3.1	4.8	—	2.6	5.9	4.8	3.6	4.1
Education	6.1	1.4	5.2	11.7	-3.8	3.9	6.9	7.3	5.9
Health and community services	8.7	-0.6	4.7	11.3	-4.2	3.8	6.9	6.2	5.4
Cultural and recreational services	2.9	0.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	5.6	7.1	2.2	4.4
Personal and other services	3.2	2.0	2.1	5.8	-0.2	4.2	6.7	2.9	3.5
Total(c)	2.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.2

(a) See Introduction - Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force* 1

TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	--	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	6.2	4.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	14.3	14.9
Construction	21.3	6.8	0.4	0.2	*0.1	—	28.5	28.8
Wholesale trade	5.2	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	10.7	11.4
Retail trade	18.0	15.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	34.5	35.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.4	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.6	5.1
Transport and storage	7.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	—	—	9.4	9.6
Finance and insurance	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	3.7	3.8
Property and business services	6.9	7.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	15.5	16.4
Education	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	2.3	2.6
Health and community services	1.4	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	—	6.3	6.8
Cultural and recreational services	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	5.2	5.3
Personal and other services	5.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	—	—	8.2	8.3
Total(c)	79.4	55.4	7.5	4.5	1.3	1.1	144.0	149.3
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	9.0	7.5	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.5	20.0	20.5
Construction	27.2	11.0	*0.6	*0.5	*0.1	*0.1	38.8	39.5
Wholesale trade	5.7	7.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	14.8	15.8
Retail trade	17.3	17.4	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	36.9	38.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.9	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.7	7.4
Transport and storage	8.2	3.0	*0.6	*0.2	*0.1	—	11.7	12.0
Finance and insurance	1.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.8
Property and business services	11.9	14.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	28.2	29.5
Education	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	4.0
Health and community services	3.1	8.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	12.2	13.0
Cultural and recreational services	3.4	2.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	6.5	6.7
Personal and other services	8.6	4.9	0.3	0.2	—	—	13.8	14.0
Total(c)	99.8	86.3	10.7	6.3	1.7	1.4	198.6	206.2
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	—	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	9.0	8.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	20.4	20.9
Construction	27.7	9.7	*0.6	0.2	—	—	38.0	38.2
Wholesale trade	4.5	6.9	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	13.0	13.8
Retail trade	17.6	16.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	35.7	36.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.1	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	6.5	7.3
Transport and storage	7.7	2.7	*0.3	0.4	0.1	—	10.7	11.2
Finance and insurance	1.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	5.0	5.2
Property and business services	12.4	14.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	28.2	29.2
Education	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.7	5.1
Health and community services	2.4	7.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	11.2	11.8
Cultural and recreational services	4.8	2.6	0.3	0.3	—	—	7.7	8.0
Personal and other services	8.5	4.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	13.4	13.5
Total(c)	101.7	81.1	10.4	5.3	1.6	1.2	194.9	201.4

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Non-employing businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	0.3	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	17.9	18.3
Construction	26.0	7.0	0.3	*0.2	—	—	33.3	33.5
Wholesale trade	6.1	7.0	*1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	15.1	16.1
Retail trade	19.3	14.2	*1.4	*0.7	*0.3	0.1	34.8	36.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.9
Transport and storage	7.8	2.8	*0.5	*0.2	*0.2	0.1	11.1	11.6
Finance and insurance	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4	4.7
Property and business services	13.0	11.0	1.3	0.6	*0.2	0.2	25.3	26.3
Education	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.8	5.3
Health and community services	2.8	6.3	0.9	0.6	*0.2	0.1	10.0	10.9
Cultural and recreational services	4.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	6.5	6.8
Personal and other services	8.2	3.7	*0.3	*0.2	—	—	12.2	12.4
Total(c)	102.5	68.1	9.6	5.1	1.6	1.2	181.5	188.2
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	8.6	8.0	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	19.7	20.2
Construction	25.7	10.6	0.7	0.3	—	—	37.0	37.3
Wholesale trade	4.0	7.4	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	13.2	14.4
Retail trade	17.0	16.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	35.1	35.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.9	3.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	—	5.8	6.5
Transport and storage	6.5	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	10.7	11.3
Finance and insurance	2.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.7
Property and business services	15.0	14.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	31.1	32.2
Education	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.9	4.4
Health and community services	4.0	7.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	12.4	13.3
Cultural and recreational services	3.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	6.3	6.6
Personal and other services	9.3	4.2	0.3	0.2	—	—	13.8	14.0
Total(c)	101.3	82.9	10.8	5.5	1.7	1.3	196.2	203.5
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	10.5
Manufacturing	3.0	4.8	1.0	-2.9	-2.0	-1.6	3.0	2.8
Construction	1.7	4.1	5.2	3.8	..	—	2.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	-2.4	4.6	5.5	5.5	—	—	1.9	2.1
Retail trade	-0.5	0.6	2.8	-5.0	—	6.5	0.2	0.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.8	2.6	—	2.6	6.5	..	2.1	2.2
Transport and storage	-0.9	6.0	6.5	3.8	..	..	1.2	1.5
Finance and insurance	1.5	5.7	6.5	—	..	..	3.7	3.8
Property and business services	7.3	5.9	5.9	1.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
Education	5.0	5.0	3.8	6.5	—	..	4.9	4.9
Health and community services	10.0	5.2	5.2	3.8	6.5	..	6.3	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	1.6	2.3	—	6.5	..	—	1.8	2.0
Personal and other services	5.8	3.1	3.8	6.5	—	—	4.8	4.9
Total(c)	2.2	3.7	3.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.9	2.9

For footnotes see end of table.



TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	0.4	*0.3	*0.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	4.1
Manufacturing	9.0	8.5	20.8	24.2	32.9	33.1	221.2	111.0	332.2
Construction	30.8	9.0	19.3	5.9	5.5	*3.7	9.8	25.2	44.2
Wholesale trade	7.5	5.2	16.9	14.0	15.9	9.4	32.0	30.9	88.2
Retail trade	26.8	23.2	51.2	19.6	19.4	*7.0	76.1	70.8	173.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.1	3.1	10.6	10.0	11.6	5.5	14.0	20.6	51.7
Transport and storage	10.6	3.3	6.3	*2.6	7.0	*2.4	11.4	8.9	29.7
Finance and insurance	2.5	0.6	4.8	1.6	2.7	2.5	24.9	6.4	36.5
Property and business services	10.3	6.6	24.0	12.1	14.9	8.0	27.6	36.1	86.6
Education	2.2	0.5	2.6	2.3	6.4	4.2	6.4	4.9	21.9
Health and community services	2.3	4.9	14.5	5.1	11.8	7.9	17.8	19.6	57.1
Cultural and recreational services	4.8	1.5	5.6	2.8	4.7	2.7	5.0	8.4	20.8
Personal and other services	7.2	3.8	9.2	2.8	3.7	1.5	4.1	12.0	21.3
Total(c)	116.9	70.3	186.3	103.5	137.3	88.4	453.6	355.8	969.1
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	*0.3	—	*0.5	*	0.3	*	3.5	*0.9	5.0
Manufacturing	13.2	*4.8	26.8	24.6	40.2	33.7	178.9	125.3	304.2
Construction	39.4	8.0	28.6	*7.2	7.2	*2.8	*12.5	35.8	58.3
Wholesale trade	8.3	*3.6	28.1	18.0	17.8	12.5	28.9	46.1	105.3
Retail trade	25.9	24.2	58.4	27.2	17.9	11.1	95.2	85.6	209.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.8	5.0	15.2	13.9	14.9	5.2	15.7	29.1	64.9
Transport and storage	12.0	*2.5	8.0	*6.0	*6.4	*3.7	10.9	14.0	35.0
Finance and insurance	1.4	0.6	7.7	2.2	3.9	4.6	35.4	9.9	53.8
Property and business services	17.8	7.4	38.3	16.8	20.9	14.4	40.6	55.1	131.0
Education	3.1	0.8	4.3	3.9	7.6	7.7	12.8	8.2	36.3
Health and community services	5.0	*4.9	23.6	8.7	13.9	14.4	35.7	32.3	96.3
Cultural and recreational services	5.1	1.8	8.0	4.0	6.1	2.6	5.6	12.0	26.3
Personal and other services	12.3	3.8	13.1	4.2	4.4	*2.4	6.3	17.3	30.4
Total(c)	146.9	67.4	260.9	137.5	161.6	115.4	482.6	472.3	1,158.0
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	*0.3	*0.2	0.6	0.3	2.8	*0.5	4.2
Manufacturing	13.2	*6.2	29.1	21.9	36.6	32.9	164.4	120.5	284.9
Construction	40.1	7.8	29.1	*8.5	5.0	*3.7	6.4	*37.6	52.7
Wholesale trade	6.6	3.5	25.2	22.9	17.6	8.8	28.5	48.1	103.0
Retail trade	26.3	20.9	56.1	24.7	17.1	11.9	92.4	80.8	202.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.0	3.3	15.6	12.5	16.8	6.3	17.2	28.1	68.4
Transport and storage	11.3	*2.4	9.6	*3.7	*10.0	*5.5	12.9	13.3	41.7
Finance and insurance	2.2	0.3	8.9	1.8	3.5	5.3	40.7	10.7	60.2
Property and business services	18.5	7.8	43.7	14.5	18.4	16.0	46.0	58.2	138.6
Education	4.8	0.4	4.5	6.1	5.5	6.1	13.4	10.6	35.6
Health and community services	3.8	*4.1	25.0	13.5	10.2	11.6	37.4	38.5	97.7
Cultural and recreational services	7.1	1.9	8.2	3.6	6.9	3.2	6.2	11.8	28.1
Personal and other services	12.2	2.9	13.6	4.9	3.7	*2.0	6.7	18.5	30.9
Total(c)	149.7	61.2	268.8	139.1	152.2	113.7	475.5	477.4	1,149.3

For footnotes see end of table

**TABLE 3.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)									
Mining	0.4	—	*0.3	—	*0.7	*0.3	*1.4	*0.3	*2.7
Manufacturing	11.2	*6.4	30.9	19.1	26.7	27.9	150.8	104.6	255.4
Construction	37.6	11.2	23.0	*5.8	6.3	*3.0	4.2	*28.8	42.3
Wholesale trade	8.9	3.1	23.7	*24.8	22.8	*8.2	31.4	48.5	110.9
Retail trade	28.7	19.1	47.3	*19.7	*20.1	*20.9	86.1	67.0	194.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.8	4.0	12.8	9.1	12.4	7.8	15.3	21.9	57.4
Transport and storage	11.5	*2.3	9.0	*6.8	*5.2	*12.4	16.4	15.8	49.8
Finance and insurance	2.4	0.5	6.8	2.6	3.4	3.0	47.9	9.4	63.7
Property and business services	19.4	8.4	33.6	19.3	19.3	*9.7	52.1	52.9	134.0
Education	5.2	0.4	3.9	5.8	10.6	4.8	11.4	9.7	36.5
Health and community services	4.5	*3.3	22.1	*13.0	*19.4	9.0	31.8	35.1	95.3
Cultural and recreational services	6.3	1.4	6.8	2.7	5.1	3.8	5.4	9.5	23.8
Personal and other services	11.8	4.3	11.5	*4.2	*5.3	*1.8	5.7	15.7	28.5
Total(c)	150.8	64.3	231.9	133.3	157.8	112.7	461.0	419.8	1,096.7
1994-95 ('000)									
Mining	0.2	0.1	*0.4	*	0.6	*	*1.3	0.8	3.0
Manufacturing	12.7	6.7	30.3	24.4	27.7	29.1	163.9	111.6	275.5
Construction	39.3	9.1	30.4	9.6	*	*2.6	4.0	39.9	54.3
Wholesale trade	6.0	2.7	27.9	25.0	25.5	*10.0	31.2	52.9	119.5
Retail trade	28.6	25.5	53.7	25.5	*11.9	*6.5	105.5	79.1	203.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.3	3.8	13.8	10.0	12.8	11.2	18.2	23.9	66.1
Transport and storage	10.9	2.1	9.6	*7.1	*9.6	*	21.6	16.7	64.2
Finance and insurance	2.2	0.6	8.0	2.6	3.8	*4.6	49.6	10.6	68.7
Property and business services	21.9	8.9	40.1	19.6	21.4	14.4	54.2	59.7	149.7
Education	3.0	0.7	4.1	4.2	11.3	5.6	11.9	8.2	37.1
Health and community services	4.8	3.5	22.8	*9.3	*20.8	10.5	33.1	32.1	96.5
Cultural and recreational services	5.3	0.6	7.4	*2.9	*5.3	5.5	6.5	10.3	27.6
Personal and other services	12.0	4.4	12.5	3.8	5.7	2.1	6.2	16.3	30.3
Total(c)	152.1	69.0	261.5	144.7	164.8	118.9	509.4	462.9	1,199.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)									
Mining	—	—	—	2.6	1.7	3.8	-6.4	1.2	-2.8
Manufacturing	3.2	-2.1	3.5	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-2.7	—	-1.7
Construction	2.2	0.1	4.2	4.5	3.3	-3.2	-7.8	4.3	1.9
Wholesale trade	-2.0	-5.8	4.7	5.4	4.4	0.6	-0.2	5.0	2.8
Retail trade	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.4	-4.3	-0.7	3.0	1.0	1.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.2	1.9	2.4	—	0.9	6.7	2.4	1.4	2.3
Transport and storage	0.3	-4.0	3.9	9.6	2.9	19.0	6.0	5.9	7.3
Finance and insurance	-1.2	—	4.8	4.5	3.2	5.7	6.5	4.7	5.9
Property and business services	7.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	3.3	5.5	6.3	4.7	5.1
Education	2.9	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.3	2.6	5.8	4.8	4.9
Health and community services	6.9	-3.0	4.2	5.6	5.3	2.6	5.8	4.6	4.9
Cultural and recreational services	0.9	-8.0	2.6	0.3	1.1	6.7	2.4	1.9	2.6
Personal and other services	4.8	1.3	2.8	2.8	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.3
Total(c)	2.4	-0.2	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.0

(a) See Introduction --- Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0) (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	0.4	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	7.5	7.7
Construction	10.2	5.1	0.3	0.3	—	—	15.6	15.9
Wholesale trade	2.8	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.0	7.5
Retail trade	12.3	11.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	24.9	25.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	3.2	3.5
Transport and storage	4.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	7.0	7.1
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5
Property and business services	5.6	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.0	10.5
Education	0.7	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Health and community services	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	*0.1	0.1	3.3	3.6
Cultural and recreational services	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	—	—	2.7	2.8
Personal and other services	3.4	1.9	0.1	—	—	—	5.4	5.4
Total(c)	48.3	36.9	4.7	2.3	0.6	0.6	90.5	93.4
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.2	*	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	5.8	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	11.3	11.5
Construction	19.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	—	—	27.5	27.7
Wholesale trade	3.2	4.5	0.6	0.5	*0.1	—	8.3	8.9
Retail trade	14.5	12.1	1.4	0.5	*0.2	*0.1	27.9	28.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	4.7
Transport and storage	6.7	2.0	*0.3	*0.1	—	*	9.0	9.1
Finance and insurance	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	3.1	3.2
Property and business services	10.4	8.3	*1.0	0.3	*0.1	—	19.8	20.2
Education	1.5	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	2.2	2.2
Health and community services	1.6	4.7	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	6.6	6.9
Cultural and recreational services	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	4.2	4.4
Personal and other services	4.9	2.7	0.1	—	—	—	7.7	7.7
Total(c)	73.9	51.6	6.5	3.1	0.8	0.7	132.7	136.6
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	0.3	*	*0.1	*	—	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	5.1	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	10.7	10.9
Construction	23.4	7.5	0.3	0.2	—	—	31.2	31.4
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	9.8	10.5
Retail trade	15.5	12.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	*0.1	29.1	29.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.7	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.7	5.3
Transport and storage	6.2	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	9.0	9.4
Finance and insurance	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	3.5	3.6
Property and business services	11.8	8.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	21.2	21.8
Education	1.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2
Health and community services	1.3	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.7
Cultural and recreational services	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	4.5	4.6
Personal and other services	5.8	2.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	8.8	8.9
Total(c)	82.6	51.9	6.9	3.3	0.8	0.7	142.2	146.2

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	0.3	—	*0.1	—	—	0.6	0.7
Manufacturing	6.6	4.3	*0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	12.6	12.8
Construction	21.2	6.5	*0.4	*0.2	—	—	28.2	28.4
Wholesale trade	3.9	4.6	0.6	*0.3	*0.1	*0.1	9.1	9.6
Retail trade	14.6	10.3	1.5	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	26.3	27.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5
Transport and storage	7.8	2.3	*0.5	*0.2	0.1	—	10.6	10.9
Finance and insurance	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.9	3.0
Property and business services	13.0	8.3	*1.5	*0.4	—	*0.1	22.8	23.3
Education	1.9	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	2.6	2.6
Health and community services	1.8	4.9	0.4	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	7.1	7.4
Cultural and recreational services	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	4.6	4.7
Personal and other services	6.0	2.6	0.2	*0.1	—	—	8.8	8.9
Total(c)	83.5	49.6	7.3	3.1	0.8	0.8	141.5	145.3
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	5.9	4.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	11.6	11.8
Construction	23.6	8.8	0.5	0.4	—	—	32.9	33.3
Wholesale trade	3.7	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.8	9.3
Retail trade	12.6	10.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	24.6	25.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.2	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.4
Transport and storage	6.3	3.0	0.3	—	0.1	—	9.6	9.8
Finance and insurance	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	3.7	3.8
Property and business services	16.0	9.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	26.0	26.6
Education	2.0	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	2.7	2.8
Health and community services	3.8	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.1	9.6
Cultural and recreational services	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	5.1	5.3
Personal and other services	7.9	3.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	11.2	11.3
Total(c)	89.2	55.5	6.3	3.2	1.1	0.9	151.8	156.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	-11.8	6.5	—	—	—	—	-4.5	-4.5
Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	-2.3	1.7	6.5	—	4.0	4.0
Construction	7.9	5.1	4.8	2.6	—	—	7.0	7.0
Wholesale trade	2.6	1.6	4.4	—	—	—	2.1	2.0
Retail trade	0.2	-0.5	—	4.8	—	—	-0.1	—
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.6	4.1	5.5	6.5	—	—	3.9	4.0
Transport and storage	2.3	4.8	3.8	—	—	—	2.9	3.0
Finance and insurance	8.2	8.4	—	—	—	—	8.6	8.8
Property and business services	10.0	8.3	2.6	4.8	—	—	9.1	8.8
Education	10.0	6.5	—	—	—	—	9.4	9.8
Health and community services	14.0	7.1	13.4	6.5	—	—	9.7	9.3
Cultural and recreational services	6.8	4.4	3.8	—	—	—	6.0	6.0
Personal and other services	8.0	4.6	6.5	—	—	—	6.9	6.9
Total(c)	5.7	3.8	2.7	3.0	5.7	3.8	4.8	4.8

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.7	0.2	*0.5	*0.3	1.3	0.4	15.1	*0.8	17.6
Manufacturing	5.4	4.8	9.5	10.4	14.8	9.4	65.4	44.2	109.6
Construction	15.7	9.6	13.0	*5.1	*7.7	4.0	7.2	18.1	36.9
Wholesale trade	4.3	1.8	13.7	7.2	8.3	5.3	13.3	20.9	47.8
Retail trade	19.6	20.0	35.2	13.5	6.8	6.3	46.3	48.7	108.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.4	3.4	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.2	14.3	33.4
Transport and storage	7.7	3.0	5.6	*2.8	*2.8	*1.7	7.1	8.4	20.1
Finance and insurance	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	12.5	2.4	17.0
Property and business services	9.0	6.3	11.5	7.9	7.6	3.9	15.4	19.4	46.3
Education	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	6.0	1.4	8.8
Health and community services	1.5	3.0	7.0	*2.0	3.5	*2.4	17.5	9.0	32.6
Cultural and recreational services	2.4	0.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	5.6	11.9
Personal and other services	5.1	2.9	5.7	1.2	1.2	*1.2	2.5	6.9	11.9
Total(c)	75.6	57.0	115.4	60.7	65.5	44.8	217.2	200.3	503.6
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	0.2	*0.4	1.1	*	*0.8	0.7	16.1	1.6	19.2
Manufacturing	9.0	4.5	14.9	12.7	13.8	12.0	63.6	53.4	117.0
Construction	30.2	11.3	20.3	5.9	4.4	*2.9	5.1	26.2	38.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	*3.5	19.0	9.6	12.7	4.7	18.6	28.6	64.6
Retail trade	23.1	19.8	42.7	15.8	18.9	10.6	58.5	58.5	146.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.7	4.4	8.6	8.7	10.7	6.9	21.4	17.3	56.3
Transport and storage	10.5	*3.5	7.4	5.8	*2.8	*2.8	6.8	13.2	25.6
Finance and insurance	2.1	1.0	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	13.5	5.3	21.2
Property and business services	16.6	7.7	23.6	18.1	7.4	6.4	17.3	41.7	72.8
Education	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	7.8	2.9	13.3
Health and community services	2.8	*2.8	15.9	*2.9	*3.8	6.5	22.8	18.8	51.9
Cultural and recreational services	4.2	1.4	4.0	2.9	3.7	2.8	4.9	6.9	18.3
Personal and other services	7.5	2.9	7.8	1.6	1.8	*1.9	3.6	9.4	16.7
Total(c)	115.6	63.2	171.6	86.7	83.1	61.0	260.6	284.1	663.0
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	0.3	*0.2	0.8	0.2	*2.1	*0.4	16.9	1.0	20.4
Manufacturing	8.0	6.9	14.2	13.2	17.9	11.6	71.0	56.9	127.9
Construction	35.9	13.4	24.1	4.3	5.1	2.0	6.3	28.4	41.8
Wholesale trade	7.5	*4.0	18.7	8.4	11.3	4.5	17.4	27.1	60.3
Retail trade	24.7	21.2	39.5	20.8	13.9	10.4	62.5	60.3	147.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	3.4	10.0	9.0	9.9	5.1	22.9	19.0	56.9
Transport and storage	9.7	*2.4	5.3	8.8	5.6	4.3	3.7	14.1	27.7
Finance and insurance	2.7	0.6	4.1	1.4	2.3	0.8	15.8	5.5	24.4
Property and business services	18.8	8.5	25.5	16.7	12.7	5.2	20.1	42.2	80.2
Education	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.9	8.9	2.7	14.7
Health and community services	2.4	*1.9	13.7	3.4	6.2	6.7	26.0	17.1	56.0
Cultural and recreational services	4.7	1.0	4.5	3.0	3.5	2.1	5.2	7.5	18.3
Personal and other services	8.8	2.4	8.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.2	9.9	17.8
Total(c)	129.4	66.3	170.8	91.8	94.0	56.8	281.5	292.1	694.9

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees							
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
1993-94 ('000)										
Mining	0.4	*0.2	*0.9	0.2	*2.1	*0.4	12.7	1.1	16.3	
Manufacturing	10.2	4.9	17.0	*7.4	23.3	12.4	75.4	60.1	135.5	
Construction	32.6	14.9	19.7	5.5	*5.3	*2.3	*3.6	25.2	36.4	
Wholesale trade	6.0	*3.0	23.6	*8.3	*9.9	*5.0	*21.2	31.9	68.0	
Retail trade	23.2	19.5	33.3	18.8	*9.9	*11.8	*77.2	52.1	151.0	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.9	4.2	9.2	15.2	8.8	4.5	24.2	24.4	61.9	
Transport and storage	12.1	*3.2	8.6	*6.3	*6.9	*3.6	*3.5	14.9	28.9	
Finance and insurance	1.8	0.8	4.1	1.8	2.5	0.3	15.0	5.9	23.7	
Property and business services	20.8	7.2	25.8	*21.3	*13.2	*2.7	19.2	47.1	82.2	
Education	3.1	0.2	2.2	1.0	0.7	2.4	8.6	3.2	14.9	
Health and community services	3.1	*3.1	15.2	*4.7	*4.0	*8.4	25.2	19.9	57.5	
Cultural and recreational services	5.0	1.1	4.2	5.1	3.1	1.9	5.6	9.3	19.9	
Personal and other services	9.1	2.9	7.9	*2.5	*1.6	1.8	*4.1	10.4	17.9	
Total(c)	130.8	65.1	171.8	98.1	91.2	57.8	295.7	305.6	714.6	
1994-95 ('000)										
Mining	0.2	0.2	*	0.3	*0.8	*1.1	14.9	1.1	17.9	
Manufacturing	8.7	5.6	14.8	*9.3	*18.2	16.0	73.2	58.4	131.6	
Construction	36.1	16.7	22.3	*6.8	*11.7	*	*4.9	29.0	46.9	
Wholesale trade	5.5	3.6	19.0	9.9	*8.9	*7.6	17.5	28.9	62.8	
Retail trade	21.2	16.3	38.5	14.7	15.2	*	73.7	53.2	151.0	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.0	4.9	11.9	13.8	10.1	6.4	29.3	25.8	71.6	
Transport and storage	10.6	3.8	9.6	*3.9	*1.3	*6.7	7.9	13.5	29.5	
Finance and insurance	2.1	0.4	4.2	*0.9	2.4	*0.8	16.1	5.0	24.4	
Property and business services	23.5	8.9	27.5	10.7	13.2	5.7	21.9	38.2	79.0	
Education	2.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.6	12.1	3.6	19.7	
Health and community services	4.6	4.6	16.0	*5.6	*7.3	*8.9	35.5	21.5	73.2	
Cultural and recreational services	4.4	0.9	5.5	*4.6	3.6	2.6	6.7	10.1	23.1	
Personal and other services	10.2	3.2	9.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	5.6	12.1	22.1	
Total(c)	133.2	70.0	182.5	84.5	96.4	71.1	320.0	301.2	754.5	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)										
Mining	-10.8	—	3.1	—	-4.3	9.6	-0.1	2.9	0.2	
Manufacturing	4.4	1.4	4.1	-1.0	1.9	5.0	1.0	2.6	1.7	
Construction	7.9	5.2	5.0	2.6	3.9	-9.7	-3.4	4.4	2.2	
Wholesale trade	2.3	6.5	3.0	2.9	0.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	
Retail trade	0.7	-1.8	0.8	0.8	7.6	3.2	4.3	0.8	3.1	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.3	3.4	4.3	6.6	3.8	0.3	15.2	5.5	7.2	
Transport and storage	2.9	2.2	5.0	3.1	-6.7	13.3	1.0	4.4	3.5	
Finance and insurance	5.2	-3.6	8.0	3.8	5.0	1.2	2.3	6.9	3.3	
Property and business services	9.1	3.2	8.2	2.8	5.1	3.5	3.3	6.4	5.0	
Education	6.9	13.4	7.9	11.3	6.5	12.7	6.6	9.0	7.6	
Health and community services	10.7	4.0	7.8	9.8	6.9	12.7	6.6	8.2	7.6	
Cultural and recreational services	5.7	—	4.8	6.9	4.2	0.4	15.3	5.5	6.2	
Personal and other services	6.5	0.9	4.9	6.9	5.7	5.7	7.6	5.2	5.8	
Total(c)	5.3	1.9	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

**TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.1	4.3
Construction	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	8.2	8.3
Wholesale trade	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	3.3	3.5
Retail trade	6.1	5.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	11.8	12.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.4	1.6
Transport and storage	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.7	2.8
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
Property and business services	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	3.8	4.0
Education	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Health and community services	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.3
Cultural and recreational services	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.1	1.2
Personal and other services	1.4	1.2	0.1	—	—	—	2.7	2.7
Total(c)	22.7	17.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	43.1	45.2
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.4	*0.1	0.1	5.7	5.8
Construction	9.8	2.5	*0.2	*0.1	*	—	12.5	12.6
Wholesale trade	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	—	—	5.1	5.2
Retail trade	7.8	5.0	0.8	*0.3	*0.1	0.1	13.6	14.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	2.0	2.2
Transport and storage	2.4	0.9	*	*0.1	—	—	3.4	3.5
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.7
Property and business services	3.5	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	6.7	7.0
Education	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
Health and community services	1.0	2.2	0.2	*0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.7
Cultural and recreational services	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2
Personal and other services	3.2	1.6	0.1	—	—	—	4.9	4.9
Total(c)	36.5	21.9	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.5	62.2	64.6
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	0.5	*	*	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.7
Construction	8.9	1.6	*0.2	*0.1	*	*	10.7	10.8
Wholesale trade	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	*0.1	—	4.4	4.8
Retail trade	8.4	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.1	13.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	2.0	2.2
Transport and storage	3.3	0.8	0.1	*0.1	*0.1	—	4.3	4.5
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.6	1.7
Property and business services	3.9	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	7.4	7.8
Education	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Health and community services	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.6
Cultural and recreational services	0.8	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	1.3	1.3
Personal and other services	3.1	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	4.6	4.6
Total(c)	36.6	19.3	3.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	59.8	61.9

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	2.8	1.7	*0.6	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2	5.6	5.8
Construction	8.4	*1.9	—	*0.1	—	—	10.3	10.4
Wholesale trade	1.3	2.7	*0.3	*0.2	—	—	4.3	4.6
Retail trade	7.7	4.4	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	0.1	12.5	12.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	2.7	2.8
Transport and storage	3.4	0.8	—	—	*0.1	—	4.2	4.3
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.9	—	0.1	—	—	1.4	1.5
Property and business services	4.4	3.6	*0.2	*0.3	0.1	—	8.1	8.5
Education	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.1	1.2
Health and community services	1.1	2.3	*0.2	*0.2	0.1	0.1	3.6	4.0
Cultural and recreational services	1.5	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	2.2	2.2
Personal and other services	3.4	1.6	*0.1	0.1	—	—	5.1	5.2
Total(c)	37.2	21.9	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.4	62.1	64.4
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.9	5.0
Construction	7.7	2.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	10.7	10.8
Wholesale trade	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	4.3	4.6
Retail trade	7.4	5.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	13.4	13.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.8	2.0
Transport and storage	2.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	3.7	3.7
Finance and insurance	0.5	1.1	—	0.1	—	—	1.6	1.7
Property and business services	5.1	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	9.2	9.6
Education	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.4	1.5
Health and community services	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	1.6	1.7
Personal and other services	3.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	5.1	5.2
Total(c)	36.9	24.7	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.4	64.2	66.4
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	6.5
Manufacturing	2.8	1.2	-3.6	2.6	6.5	-6.1	1.6	1.4
Construction	2.0	4.4	-6.1	—	—	—	2.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	0.7	4.3	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.5
Retail trade	1.8	1.0	-6.1	-3.6	—	—	1.2	1.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.0
Transport and storage	3.2	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.9	2.6
Finance and insurance	4.8	7.4	—	—	—	—	6.5	7.1
Property and business services	11.1	7.2	-6.1	3.8	—	—	8.4	8.3
Education	9.6	6.5	—	—	—	—	8.0	8.7
Health and community services	14.3	6.1	3.8	6.5	—	—	8.9	8.1
Cultural and recreational services	5.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.2
Personal and other services	8.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	6.0	6.1
Total(c)	4.5	3.2	-2.4	2.2	—	—	3.7	3.6

For footnotes see end of table.



**TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	—	*0.2	*0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.5
Manufacturing	2.6	1.4	5.1	7.3	8.2	8.6	59.6	29.2	88.8
Construction	9.4	3.8	5.1	2.4	*1.8	*1.0	2.5	7.5	12.8
Wholesale trade	1.9	0.9	7.1	4.0	4.9	2.4	8.5	11.1	26.9
Retail trade	9.7	6.3	15.2	7.2	7.3	*5.1	25.7	22.4	60.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	1.7	4.4	3.2	5.6	1.6	1.8	7.6	16.6
Transport and storage	3.0	1.0	2.1	*0.9	*1.9	*0.8	3.4	3.0	9.1
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	5.9	2.1	9.9
Property and business services	2.6	1.6	7.0	2.9	*4.5	*2.3	7.3	9.9	24.0
Education	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	5.1
Health and community services	1.0	1.9	4.2	*2.3	*2.2	4.1	10.1	6.5	22.9
Cultural and recreational services	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.1	2.3	5.5
Personal and other services	2.1	0.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	*1.0	0.8	4.6	7.4
Total(c)	35.3	19.9	57.6	33.7	41.0	30.1	130.9	108.1	293.3
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	*0.3	—	*	*0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	*0.5	2.8
Manufacturing	4.2	*1.6	9.3	6.0	9.5	*8.7	57.5	33.5	91.0
Construction	15.0	2.7	6.6	*	*1.9	0.9	*	9.9	14.4
Wholesale trade	3.5	*1.1	10.0	*5.6	*7.0	1.4	*9.6	15.6	33.6
Retail trade	12.3	6.5	15.2	*8.3	10.5	5.5	29.5	23.5	69.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.0	2.1	4.9	4.3	5.4	2.5	3.8	9.2	20.9
Transport and storage	3.8	*1.0	2.9	*	1.9	*	3.3	*4.7	14.1
Finance and insurance	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.6	6.4	3.3	13.0
Property and business services	5.5	2.8	11.1	*4.0	*6.2	*4.4	8.2	15.1	33.9
Education	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.8	7.7
Health and community services	1.8	*0.8	7.1	*2.7	*3.8	4.2	22.0	9.8	39.8
Cultural and recreational services	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.8	7.4
Personal and other services	4.9	1.2	4.6	*1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	5.8	9.4
Total(c)	56.7	20.5	77.2	40.6	52.2	37.6	150.5	136.0	357.8
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	*0.8	0.1	0.1	*0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	*0.3	2.6
Manufacturing	4.2	*1.4	7.3	9.4	7.5	6.7	56.2	30.9	87.1
Construction	13.7	2.8	4.8	*2.6	1.7	*0.8	*1.3	7.4	11.2
Wholesale trade	2.8	*1.4	9.6	6.7	8.6	5.2	4.5	16.3	34.6
Retail trade	13.3	6.0	13.1	7.5	7.7	4.9	32.0	20.6	65.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.8	1.5	3.6	5.1	4.7	2.9	3.4	8.7	19.7
Transport and storage	5.2	*1.4	2.6	2.4	*1.8	*7.1	2.5	*5.0	16.4
Finance and insurance	1.0	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.4	7.5	3.4	14.3
Property and business services	6.2	2.6	11.6	4.3	7.2	3.9	9.5	15.9	36.5
Education	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.6	6.9
Health and community services	1.6	*1.7	6.2	2.5	3.1	3.8	20.9	8.7	36.5
Cultural and recreational services	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.5	7.0
Personal and other services	4.7	1.4	3.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	4.8	8.3
Total(c)	56.9	20.9	66.8	45.0	48.2	40.6	145.4	126.0	346.0

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees							
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
1993-94 ('000)										
Mining	*0.9	0.1	*0.2	*0.2	—	*0.5	1.7	*0.4	2.6	
Manufacturing	4.4	*2.1	6.2	*7.5	*7.4	*12.0	56.2	33.1	89.3	
Construction	12.8	3.3	*6.2	*0.7	*2.6	*0.5	—	6.9	10.0	
Wholesale trade	2.0	*1.2	9.5	*4.2	*4.6	*1.9	*5.8	13.7	26.0	
Retail trade	12.2	6.2	13.0	*5.8	*5.4	*3.5	32.5	18.8	60.2	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.5	1.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	2.2	4.7	9.6	20.6	
Transport and storage	5.3	*0.7	*2.4	*0.8	*1.2	*3.7	*3.2	*3.2	*11.3	
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.3	2.4	1.4	8.2	2.9	14.9	
Property and business services	6.9	2.8	11.2	*1.9	*9.4	*3.9	10.3	13.1	36.7	
Education	1.3	—	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.8	8.4	
Health and community services	1.9	*2.4	7.0	*2.7	*7.1	4.4	20.1	9.7	41.3	
Cultural and recreational services	2.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.8	3.0	7.8	
Personal and other services	5.2	1.5	4.4	*1.3	1.7	*1.2	*1.4	5.7	10.0	
Total(c)	57.9	22.4	70.1	32.6	49.5	37.7	149.4	122.1	339.3	
1994-95 ('000)										
Mining	0.8	—	0.2	*	0.1	*	*2.9	0.4	*4.2	
Manufacturing	3.4	1.3	6.1	*5.6	*12.6	*12.0	49.0	36.2	85.2	
Construction	11.8	2.5	8.7	*	2.2	0.5	0.2	9.8	12.8	
Wholesale trade	2.0	1.2	10.8	*4.2	*7.3	*2.6	*5.2	15.0	30.0	
Retail trade	12.5	8.1	19.1	*3.8	*6.7	3.1	27.8	23.0	60.5	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.8	1.6	3.9	3.4	5.4	3.7	4.5	7.3	20.8	
Transport and storage	4.6	1.1	*3.0	*	*0.8	*	*5.2	3.9	10.7	
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.3	2.8	*	*2.0	1.3	6.6	2.9	12.9	
Property and business services	7.4	2.4	12.7	1.1	7.9	3.7	8.5	13.8	34.0	
Education	1.4	—	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.2	9.0	
Health and community services	3.1	2.1	7.3	*3.6	*6.2	*3.6	26.1	10.9	46.8	
Cultural and recreational services	1.5	0.7	1.4	*0.9	1.5	*1.3	*2.7	2.3	7.9	
Personal and other services	4.4	0.8	4.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	5.6	9.9	
Total(c)	55.5	22.5	81.4	27.5	56.2	36.3	143.5	133.4	344.9	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)										
Mining	20.8	—	—	6.5	-6.1	14.7	4.4	2.6	4.8	
Manufacturing	2.5	-0.7	1.6	-2.4	4.0	3.1	-1.8	2.0	-0.4	
Construction	2.1	-3.7	5.0	-6.8	1.8	-6.1	-20.5	2.5	—	
Wholesale trade	0.5	2.6	3.9	0.4	3.7	0.7	-4.4	2.8	1.0	
Retail trade	2.3	2.3	2.1	-5.6	-0.8	-4.4	0.7	0.2	—	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.3	-0.5	-1.1	0.6	-0.3	7.9	8.7	-0.4	2.1	
Transport and storage	4.0	0.9	3.3	—	-7.6	—	3.9	2.4	1.5	
Finance and insurance	1.7	—	5.2	-13.6	4.8	5.8	1.0	3.0	2.4	
Property and business services	10.0	3.8	5.6	-8.4	5.2	4.4	1.4	3.1	3.2	
Education	8.0	—	4.4	3.4	10.0	-1.1	9.1	4.2	5.3	
Health and community services	10.8	0.9	5.2	4.2	9.9	-1.2	9.0	4.8	6.7	
Cultural and recreational services	3.8	19.4	—	—	—	7.3	8.5	—	3.3	
Personal and other services	7.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.4	5.9	1.8	2.7	
Total(c)	4.2	1.1	3.2	-1.8	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.4	4.5
Construction	5.7	1.8	0.1	*0.1	—	—	7.6	7.7
Wholesale trade	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	—	—	3.8	4.0
Retail trade	6.7	7.1	0.4	0.2	—	—	14.2	14.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.6	1.8
Transport and storage	2.2	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	3.1	3.1
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Property and business services	3.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	6.0	6.3
Education	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	0.7
Health and community services	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2
Cultural and recreational services	0.9	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	1.5	1.5
Personal and other services	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	3.1	3.2
Total(c)	25.9	21.1	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	49.9	51.6
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	0.3	*	*0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	3.5	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.8	6.9
Construction	10.5	2.7	0.2	0.1	*0.1	0.1	13.4	13.7
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.3	—	*0.1	4.5	4.9
Retail trade	7.0	6.8	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	14.3	14.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	2.0	2.3
Transport and storage	4.5	0.8	*0.1	*0.2	*	—	5.5	5.7
Finance and insurance	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2
Property and business services	6.7	3.9	0.6	0.3	*0.1	—	11.2	11.6
Education	0.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.3	1.3
Health and community services	0.8	2.0	0.2	*0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.3
Cultural and recreational services	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.4	2.5
Personal and other services	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	5.2	5.3
Total(c)	43.0	25.7	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.5	72.6	75.4
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	3.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.7	6.8
Construction	11.9	2.6	0.3	*0.2	*	—	14.8	15.0
Wholesale trade	2.0	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	5.1	5.4
Retail trade	7.0	6.6	0.7	0.3	—	0.1	14.4	14.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.8
Transport and storage	4.4	1.0	*0.2	—	—	—	5.6	5.6
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.7	1.8
Property and business services	6.8	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.9	11.5
Education	0.7	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Health and community services	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.7
Cultural and recreational services	1.8	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	2.5	2.5
Personal and other services	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	4.9	5.0
Total(c)	43.8	26.1	3.6	2.1	0.6	0.5	74.0	76.7

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Non-employing businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	0.4	*0.1	*—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	3.9	2.2	0.6	*0.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	7.3
Construction	13.3	3.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	—	16.7	17.0
Wholesale trade	1.9	2.7	0.6	*0.2	—	—	5.2	5.4
Retail trade	7.1	5.6	*0.5	*0.4	—	0.1	13.2	13.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	2.3	2.6
Transport and storage	3.9	1.0	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	5.2	5.3
Finance and insurance	0.7	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Property and business services	6.8	4.2	*0.5	*0.2	0.1	0.1	11.5	11.9
Education	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	1.2
Health and community services	1.1	2.3	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	3.6	3.9
Cultural and recreational services	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.6	2.7
Personal and other services	3.8	1.6	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	5.4	5.5
Total(c)	46.5	26.2	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	76.5	79.0
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	4.4	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.6	7.7
Construction	13.6	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	16.4	16.6
Wholesale trade	1.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.3
Retail trade	6.6	6.6	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	13.6	14.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	—	—	2.1	2.3
Transport and storage	4.6	1.2	0.2	—	—	—	6.0	6.1
Finance and insurance	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2
Property and business services	8.3	4.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.8	14.2
Education	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.5	1.7
Health and community services	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	5.3	5.5
Cultural and recreational services	2.1	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	2.9	2.9
Personal and other services	4.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	6.1	6.2
Total(c)	51.5	28.1	3.7	2.1	0.4	0.5	83.7	86.4
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	10.5	6.5	—	—	—	—	8.7	10.5
Manufacturing	9.6	1.3	3.8	—	—	—	5.1	5.0
Construction	8.2	3.4	6.5	—	—	—	7.2	7.2
Wholesale trade	0.5	4.1	—	3.8	—	—	2.3	2.6
Retail trade	-0.1	-0.7	—	6.5	—	—	-0.4	-0.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	3.1	3.8	—	—	—	2.5	2.3
Transport and storage	6.9	3.8	6.5	—	—	—	6.2	6.3
Finance and insurance	4.4	5.7	—	—	—	—	6.1	6.5
Property and business services	8.7	6.3	9.3	3.8	—	—	7.9	7.7
Education	9.6	3.8	—	—	—	—	7.2	8.4
Health and community services	17.7	4.8	3.8	6.5	—	—	8.8	8.7
Cultural and recreational services	8.0	3.1	—	—	—	—	6.2	6.2
Personal and other services	8.8	3.2	—	—	—	—	6.3	6.2
Total(c)	6.4	2.6	3.6	3.8	—	2.6	4.8	4.8

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	0.1	*0.4	*0.6	*0.9	1.1	19.5	*1.0	22.5
Manufacturing	2.6	2.1	7.0	5.4	8.9	6.5	29.4	27.8	57.2
Construction	9.0	3.2	5.3	*2.0	*3.5	2.0	5.5	7.3	18.3
Wholesale trade	2.6	1.8	7.3	4.9	6.0	2.5	10.9	12.2	31.6
Retail trade	10.9	9.6	19.9	6.4	4.3	2.2	27.6	26.3	60.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.6	1.3	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.2	2.6	7.5	17.6
Transport and storage	3.5	1.4	2.4	*1.2	*1.3	0.6	8.2	3.6	13.7
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	8.1	2.5	12.4
Property and business services	5.4	2.4	8.8	4.0	4.8	3.4	7.3	12.8	28.3
Education	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	4.8
Health and community services	0.7	1.9	4.6	*3.0	2.2	1.7	9.0	7.6	20.5
Cultural and recreational services	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4	6.7
Personal and other services	2.7	0.8	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.8	4.9	8.7
Total(c)	41.4	26.1	67.7	34.3	41.2	26.6	133.6	117.4	303.4
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	*0.6	*0.1	*	*0.6	*1.1	*2.3	18.6	0.9	22.9
Manufacturing	5.6	*2.3	8.8	6.9	9.5	6.4	27.9	31.6	59.4
Construction	16.5	2.7	7.7	*3.4	2.4	*1.2	*9.3	11.1	24.0
Wholesale trade	*2.5	*1.6	10.2	5.1	8.5	*3.4	7.3	15.3	34.5
Retail trade	11.5	9.6	22.2	7.2	8.4	*2.7	34.7	29.4	75.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.8	2.7	5.7	4.2	7.4	1.3	4.5	9.9	23.1
Transport and storage	7.3	*1.3	2.5	1.9	*4.3	*1.2	*5.4	4.4	15.3
Finance and insurance	1.6	0.5	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	9.5	3.7	15.8
Property and business services	10.9	3.8	11.3	7.3	*7.6	4.6	9.1	18.6	39.9
Education	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.8	7.5
Health and community services	1.4	*1.7	6.6	*2.7	*3.9	*4.1	15.2	9.3	32.5
Cultural and recreational services	2.8	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	4.0	3.1	9.3
Personal and other services	5.6	1.5	4.7	1.4	2.3	*0.9	3.1	6.1	12.4
Total(c)	68.9	28.8	85.6	43.9	61.1	30.9	151.0	145.5	372.5
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	*0.3	*0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.1	18.1	0.9	22.3
Manufacturing	5.5	*3.0	8.2	8.9	10.3	6.4	27.5	33.8	61.3
Construction	18.7	4.5	7.2	4.2	*5.2	*0.8	12.6	11.4	30.0
Wholesale trade	*3.1	*2.0	12.1	4.9	7.2	5.1	12.7	17.0	42.0
Retail trade	11.5	10.1	22.8	8.7	8.8	3.2	33.4	31.5	76.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.1	2.2	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.7	10.4	26.2
Transport and storage	7.0	*1.1	2.9	*2.1	1.3	0.6	3.4	5.0	10.3
Finance and insurance	1.2	0.4	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	11.3	3.4	17.5
Property and business services	11.1	3.7	10.9	6.7	7.1	6.4	11.1	17.6	42.2
Education	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.7	2.4	1.8	3.5	2.0	9.7
Health and community services	1.5	*1.7	9.2	2.3	4.9	5.6	20.7	11.5	42.7
Cultural and recreational services	2.9	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	6.0	3.3	11.9
Personal and other services	5.0	1.4	5.2	*1.5	*2.4	1.5	4.3	6.7	14.9
Total(c)	70.3	31.2	90.6	47.4	58.1	41.0	171.0	154.7	408.1

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)									
Mining	*0.6	0.1	*0.3	*0.3	0.4	1.4	15.2	*0.6	17.6
Manufacturing	6.2	*2.9	9.9	8.5	*7.8	7.6	24.6	33.8	58.4
Construction	21.0	5.3	*10.7	*1.5	*4.8	*4.1	*7.8	*12.2	28.9
Wholesale trade	*3.0	*2.4	11.7	7.7	*6.5	3.9	*12.2	19.4	42.0
Retail trade	11.5	8.2	21.0	*7.9	*12.5	*2.9	35.2	28.9	79.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.1	2.6	4.4	*3.2	7.6	3.9	5.7	7.6	24.8
Transport and storage	6.3	*1.4	3.6	3.4	*2.5	*1.1	*6.3	7.0	16.9
Finance and insurance	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	12.9	3.8	18.5
Property and business services	11.1	4.4	12.7	*6.9	*5.4	3.6	12.8	19.6	41.4
Education	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	4.2	2.3	8.7
Health and community services	2.0	*1.9	9.5	*2.7	*2.7	*2.7	*24.8	12.2	42.4
Cultural and recreational services	3.0	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	5.2	2.5	10.7
Personal and other services	5.9	1.5	4.5	*1.2	*1.9	*0.8	4.5	5.7	12.9
Total(c)	74.4	32.0	94.3	46.5	56.8	34.9	171.3	156.2	403.8
1994-95 ('000)									
Mining	0.6	0.2	*	*	0.3	1.5	19.9	1.7	23.5
Manufacturing	6.5	3.0	8.0	*8.2	*10.2	4.6	27.2	30.9	58.1
Construction	20.8	5.2	*8.3	*3.5	*2.9	*	*8.2	11.8	26.5
Wholesale trade	2.7	1.7	11.4	*4.2	9.1	4.5	10.6	15.6	39.8
Retail trade	11.1	9.9	21.6	*6.1	*13.5	3.3	41.7	27.8	86.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.7	3.3	5.2	3.8	5.0	2.7	6.0	9.0	22.7
Transport and storage	7.7	0.7	3.6	*3.1	*	*1.1	*9.0	6.8	18.1
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.2	2.7	*1.7	*1.9	0.7	12.8	4.4	19.8
Property and business services	12.2	4.7	12.4	10.0	8.0	3.8	12.8	22.5	47.1
Education	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.6	4.3	2.9	10.0
Health and community services	2.9	2.9	8.6	*4.6	*4.4	*2.0	25.6	13.3	45.3
Cultural and recreational services	2.9	0.7	1.9	1.0	*1.2	0.9	5.4	2.8	10.3
Personal and other services	5.6	1.5	4.6	1.7	2.2	0.6	4.8	6.3	14.0
Total(c)	77.3	34.2	90.8	50.5	61.9	30.3	188.3	156.1	421.8
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)									
Mining	17.7	6.5	7.7	2.6	-9.5	2.9	0.2	4.9	0.4
Manufacturing	8.7	3.3	1.2	3.9	1.2	-3.1	-0.7	1.0	0.1
Construction	7.9	4.5	4.2	5.2	-1.7	5.8	3.7	4.5	3.4
Wholesale trade	0.3	-0.5	4.1	-1.4	3.9	5.5	-0.3	2.3	2.1
Retail trade	0.2	0.3	0.7	-0.4	11.0	3.8	3.8	0.5	3.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.4	8.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	-1.5	7.9	1.7	2.3
Transport and storage	7.4	-6.1	3.8	9.0	-0.7	5.7	0.8	6.0	2.6
Finance and insurance	2.3	-6.1	3.2	9.9	4.3	1.4	4.2	5.3	4.3
Property and business services	7.7	6.3	3.2	8.7	4.8	1.0	5.2	5.3	4.7
Education	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.4	6.5	1.7	10.0	5.0	6.9
Health and community services	13.8	3.9	5.9	4.0	6.5	1.5	10.0	5.2	7.5
Cultural and recreational services	6.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	-1.0	8.1	1.4	4.0
Personal and other services	6.9	5.9	2.3	2.5	4.2	—	9.3	2.3	4.4
Total(c)	5.8	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.8	1.2	3.2	2.6	3.0

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0) (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data, Labour Force

**TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)								
Mining	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.1	1.2
Construction	1.8	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	2.6	2.6
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.9
Retail trade	2.2	2.0	0.1	—	—	—	4.4	4.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.8
Transport and storage	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Property and business services	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	*	—	1.1	1.2
Education	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Health and community services	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Cultural and recreational services	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Personal and other services	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
Total(c)	6.9	5.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	13.7	14.2
1991-92 ('000)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.5	1.5
Construction	2.6	0.8	*0.1	—	—	—	3.5	3.5
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.6	*0.2	0.1	—	—	1.5	1.6
Retail trade	2.2	2.6	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	5.0	5.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Transport and storage	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Property and business services	1.0	0.9	*0.1	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
Education	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Health and community services	0.3	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Personal and other services	0.8	0.6	—	*	—	—	1.4	1.4
Total(c)	9.7	8.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	19.2	19.8
1992-93 ('000)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.4	1.4
Construction	3.1	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	3.9	3.9
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.2	1.3
Retail trade	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	5.3	5.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Transport and storage	0.8	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	1.2
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
Property and business services	1.0	0.9	*0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2
Education	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Health and community services	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Personal and other services	1.0	0.6	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.7
Total(c)	11.2	7.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	20.4	21.0

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued**

Industry division(b)	Non-employed businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All businesses
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.5	1.5
Construction	4.2	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	4.9	4.9
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.7	—	*0.1	—	—	1.2	1.3
Retail trade	2.3	1.9	*0.3	—	—	—	4.5	4.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Transport and storage	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
Property and business services	0.9	0.8	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	1.9	2.0
Education	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Health and community services	0.2	0.7	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
Personal and other services	1.1	0.5	*0.1	—	—	—	1.7	1.7
Total(c)	11.6	7.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	19.9	20.6
1994-95 ('000)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.2	1.2
Construction	2.7	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	3.5	3.5
Wholesale trade	0.2	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Retail trade	2.3	1.9	0.3	—	—	—	4.5	4.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.9
Transport and storage	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.0
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5
Property and business services	1.2	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	2.1	2.2
Education	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
Health and community services	0.5	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	1.3	1.4
Cultural and recreational services	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7
Personal and other services	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.4
Total(c)	9.7	7.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	18.3	18.8
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)								
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	2.0	—	-6.1	—	—	—	0.8	—
Construction	3.8	-3.0	6.5	—	—	—	2.7	2.7
Wholesale trade	-3.6	5.2	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.0
Retail trade	0.4	-0.5	10.5	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.1
Transport and storage	-3.6	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Finance and insurance	6.5	10.5	—	—	—	—	6.5	8.7
Property and business services	8.3	5.5	—	—	—	—	6.1	5.7
Education	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	13.4
Health and community services	15.8	9.3	—	—	—	—	9.1	9.8
Cultural and recreational services	13.4	6.5	—	—	—	—	12.1	12.1
Personal and other services	6.5	3.8	—	—	—	—	5.2	5.2
Total(c)	3.1	2.1	2.0	—	—	—	2.7	2.6

For footnotes see end of table.



TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	0.1	*	*0.1	—	3.1	*0.1	3.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	17.8	6.7	24.5
Construction	2.6	1.1	2.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	0.2	2.8	4.1
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.9	6.6
Retail trade	3.4	2.4	6.7	*1.5	1.0	1.0	6.1	8.2	16.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	—	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.9	3.4	6.6
Transport and storage	0.9	0.4	0.8	*0.5	*0.6	0.2	1.0	1.3	3.1
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	*	2.3	0.7	5.3
Property and business services	0.7	—	1.9	*1.0	*1.5	*	0.5	2.9	5.8
Education	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4
Health and community services	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	5.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.2	—	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	1.0	1.5
Personal and other services	0.6	4.5	1.1	0.4	*0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	2.2
Total(c)	10.4	7.3	19.9	10.5	11.9	8.9	35.2	34.0	86.4
1991-92 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	*0.1	*	—	—	1.7	*0.1	1.9
Manufacturing	*1.1	*0.3	1.7	*1.0	3.4	1.4	16.0	7.5	23.5
Construction	3.8	*1.0	2.5	*0.9	*1.1	0.3	—	3.4	4.8
Wholesale trade	*1.0	*0.5	2.6	*1.9	2.1	*0.8	*	4.5	7.9
Retail trade	3.3	3.6	7.9	*2.2	*2.6	*1.0	6.7	10.1	20.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	0.6	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.4	2.8	4.0	8.6
Transport and storage	*0.9	*0.4	1.2	*0.7	*0.5	0.2	1.1	1.9	3.7
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.0	1.0	5.8
Property and business services	*1.5	*0.8	2.7	*1.3	1.7	*0.5	0.9	4.0	7.1
Education	0.2	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.3
Health and community services	*0.5	*0.3	2.4	*1.0	*1.4	1.1	*2.9	3.4	8.8
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.5
Personal and other services	*1.2	*0.4	1.7	*0.4	*0.2	*0.2	0.7	2.1	3.2
Total(c)	14.5	8.1	27.4	11.9	15.8	7.2	38.2	44.1	100.5
1992-93 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	2.0	0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	*1.2	*0.5	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.7	15.3	7.4	22.7
Construction	4.6	*1.1	2.5	1.0	0.7	—	—	3.5	4.2
Wholesale trade	*0.6	*0.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.4	4.6	7.8
Retail trade	4.3	2.6	7.9	4.0	2.3	2.4	5.8	11.9	22.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.4	0.8	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.3	2.5	4.4	8.5
Transport and storage	*1.2	*0.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	3.6
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.2	1.0	5.1
Property and business services	*1.6	*0.9	2.9	*1.3	2.0	0.6	0.8	4.2	7.6
Education	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	2.5
Health and community services	*0.4	*0.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	4.2	9.1
Cultural and recreational services	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.6
Personal and other services	*1.5	*0.5	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.5	3.5
Total(c)	16.7	7.9	27.8	15.7	14.8	9.6	33.8	48.0	101.7

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 3.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1993-94 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	*0.1	—	*0.3	—	*2.6	*0.1	*3.0
Manufacturing	*1.2	*0.6	1.7	2.4	2.6	*1.0	11.5	7.7	19.2
Construction	6.2	*1.6	2.0	*1.1	*1.3	0.1	—	3.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	*0.8	*0.5	2.9	*0.6	*2.4	*1.3	*1.3	3.5	8.5
Retail trade	3.5	3.0	6.0	*3.7	*1.1	1.1	8.2	9.7	20.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	4.2	8.3
Transport and storage	*1.0	*0.4	*1.1	*0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.3
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.5	1.2	4.6
Property and business services	*1.4	*0.6	2.8	*2.0	*2.0	0.9	0.6	4.8	8.3
Education	0.2	—	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.8	3.9
Health and community services	*0.3	*0.3	2.2	*1.7	*2.1	*3.0	3.5	3.9	12.5
Cultural and recreational services	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	1.1	1.5
Personal and other services	*1.6	*0.4	1.6	*0.7	*0.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	3.9
Total(c)	17.4	8.5	24.5	16.0	16.3	11.0	34.7	44.1	102.5
1994-95 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	0.1	—	*	—	*3.1	0.1	*3.4
Manufacturing	0.8	0.9	1.7	*1.8	3.2	*2.2	11.6	8.8	20.5
Construction	4.2	1.5	*1.3	*2.2	*1.2	*	—	3.5	5.1
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.5	3.0	*	1.4	*	*	3.7	7.2
Retail trade	3.9	3.8	6.1	*3.6	0.8	1.1	8.7	9.7	20.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.1	—	1.5	3.8	7.4
Transport and storage	0.7	0.3	1.5	*	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	3.8
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.1	0.7	*0.2	*	0.3	3.0	0.9	4.6
Property and business services	1.7	0.7	2.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	3.8	6.3
Education	0.3	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.4
Health and community services	0.6	0.2	2.5	*1.2	*1.4	0.8	4.6	3.7	10.5
Cultural and recreational services	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	1.1	1.5
Personal and other services	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7
Total(c)	14.7	9.6	24.6	13.6	13.4	7.6	37.6	43.6	96.8
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1994-95 (per cent)									
Mining	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	0.3
Manufacturing	2.6	3.8	2.5	—	3.9	3.5	-3.8	2.5	-1.6
Construction	4.5	2.9	-4.3	11.0	6.5	-2.0	—	2.0	2.0
Wholesale trade	-4.5	2.0	4.8	-4.0	-1.2	1.2	-0.7	2.2	0.8
Retail trade	1.3	4.3	-0.8	8.3	-2.0	0.9	3.3	1.5	2.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	—	2.1	-0.6	0.9	—	4.8	1.0	1.0
Transport and storage	-2.3	-2.6	5.9	-4.5	—	10.5	-1.0	3.0	1.9
Finance and insurance	6.5	—	3.1	—	-2.0	—	2.4	2.3	-1.3
Property and business services	8.4	—	3.6	—	-2.0	—	3.1	2.5	0.8
Education	10.5	—	6.5	3.8	—	1.7	13.4	5.2	5.0
Health and community services	10.5	-6.1	8.7	3.8	1.4	1.2	11.4	6.8	6.8
Cultural and recreational services	10.5	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.9	—
Personal and other services	4.8	-19.8	3.5	2.0	6.5	—	10.5	3.1	4.8
Total(c)	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.1	-1.4	0.6	2.3	1.0

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data; Labour Force Survey, published data.

**TABLE 3.8 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

	<i>Non-employing businesses</i>	<i>Employer size group(a)</i>					<i>Total small business</i>	<i>All businesses</i>
		<i>1-9</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>		
1983-84 ('000)	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	..	—	4.5	4.7
1991-92 ('000)	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	..	5.8	6.2
1992-93 ('000)	3.5	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	6.3	6.6
1993-94 ('000)	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	5.8	6.1
1994-95 ('000)	2.8	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.7	6.1
<i>Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1994-95 (per cent)</i>	2.6	2.5	—	3.8	..	..	2.2	2.4

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.8 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Own account workers	Employers	Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)	3.2	1.8	6.0	4.9	4.9	2.7	6.7	11.7	25.1
1991-92 ('000)	3.6	*2.3	9.4	6.4	8.8	4.2	10.4	16.5	39.2
1992-93 ('000)	4.9	2.4	8.3	6.9	7.5	5.7	8.8	16.2	37.2
1993-94 ('000)	4.3	2.7	8.2	5.7	7.6	5.0	10.5	14.8	37.0
1994-95 ('000)	4.3	2.3	9.1	5.1	8.6	5.0	11.3	15.0	39.1
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1994-95 (per cent)	2.7	2.3	3.9	0.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	2.3	4.1

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

**TABLE 3.9 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

	<i>Non-employing businesses</i>	<i>Employer size group(a)</i>					<i>Total small business</i>	<i>All businesses</i>
		<i>1-9</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>		
1983-84 ('000)	3.5	3.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	8.1	8.4
1991-92 ('000)	7.6	4.5	0.8	0.4	—	0.1	12.9	13.4
1992-93 ('000)	6.4	5.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.3	12.9
1993-94 ('000)	6.1	4.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	11.4	12.0
1994-95 ('000)	6.6	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.3	12.8
<i>Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1994-95 (per cent)</i>	5.9	2.3	-1.4	6.5	—	—	3.9	3.9

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 3.9 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
			Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
	Own account workers	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)	5.3	3.4	14.0	7.3	6.3	3.9	10.6	22.0	42.1
1991-92 ('000)	10.7	4.6	17.4	11.1	8.9	4.4	19.2	29.8	61.0
1992-93 ('000)	9.0	4.0	19.3	9.1	11.8	3.8	18.4	29.8	62.3
1993-94 ('000)	8.6	4.0	17.1	*8.7	14.2	3.7	18.6	27.4	62.3
1994-95 ('000)	9.8	4.3	17.3	8.5	11.2	4.9	17.0	27.7	58.9
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1994-95 (per cent)	5.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	5.4	2.1	4.4	2.1	3.1

(a) See Introduction -- Statistical Units.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

## CHAPTER 4

### VERY SMALL BUSINESS

#### INTRODUCTION

A significant part of the small business sector of the economy consists of businesses which could be described as very small. Tables 4.1 to 4.3 show counts of non-employing and very small employing businesses. For these tables very small businesses are defined as those with less than 5 employees.

The proprietors of non-employing businesses are referred to as 'own account workers'. Some of the characteristics of the own account sector of the workforce are shown in Tables 4.4 to 4.7. An 'own account worker' is defined as someone who operates his or her own business or engages independently in a profession or trade as a sole proprietor or partner without employees. It should be noted that the Labour Force Survey relies on self-categorisation by respondents for employment status classification. Counts of own account workers from the Labour Force Survey include persons engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Government administration and defence and Private households employing staff.

#### OVERVIEW OF VERY SMALL BUSINESS

In 1994-95 there were an estimated 666,900 very small businesses operating in Australia. These businesses accounted for nearly 85 per cent of the total number of small non-agricultural businesses and for just over 82 per cent of all private sector non-agricultural businesses. In terms of employee numbers, very small employing business employed 527,100 employees or 31 per cent of small business non-agricultural employees.

Very small businesses tend to be concentrated in the Construction, Retail trade and Property and business services industries. In 1994-95 these three industries together accounted for just over 53 per cent of very small business.

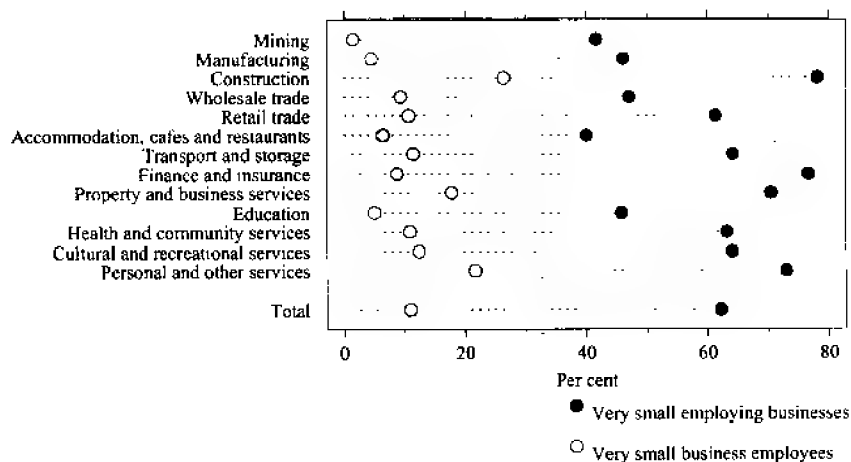
TABLE 4.1 NUMBER OF VERY SMALL BUSINESSES, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Industry division(b)	Employing(a)	Non-employing	Total	Per cent of small businesses	Per cent of all businesses
	('000)	('000)	('000)		
Mining	0.5	1.6	2.1	84.0	75.0
Manufacturing	17.2	32.1	49.3	72.6	71.0
Construction	35.5	106.0	141.5	94.5	93.4
Wholesale trade	17.1	17.7	34.8	69.6	64.6
Retail trade	43.6	67.6	111.2	82.6	80.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.5	7.3	15.8	62.2	55.4
Transport and storage	10.8	28.7	39.5	89.6	86.8
Finance and insurance	11.1	7.3	18.4	88.9	84.4
Property and business services	48.9	65.9	114.8	87.4	84.9
Education	2.8	10.6	13.3	85.3	79.6
Health and community services	22.0	21.5	43.5	81.3	77.3
Cultural and recreational services	7.0	17.3	24.2	89.0	85.8
Personal and other services	13.8	37.0	50.8	92.4	90.9
Total(c)	239.3	427.6	666.9	84.9	82.1

(a) Consists of businesses with less than five employees. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Government administration and defence.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data; *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

**DIAGRAM 4.1 VERY SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND TOTAL EMPLOYEES, 1994-95**



### Very small employing business

Table 4.2 shows that there were an estimated 239,300 very small non-agricultural employing businesses in Australia in 1994-95, which represented 30 per cent of non-agricultural small businesses. These very small businesses employed just over 527,000 employees with over 19 per cent of these in the Property and business services industry and 18 per cent in the Retail trade industry.

In 1994-95 employing businesses with less than 5 employees accounted for 61.6 per cent of all non-agricultural employing businesses.

While the number of very small businesses is considerable their importance as employers of labour is less significant. Across all industries very small businesses accounted for only 12 per cent of total private sector employees.

**TABLE 4.2 VERY SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES(a) AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95 ('000)**

Industry division(b)	Very small employing businesses	Employees
Mining	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	17.2	41.6
Construction	35.5	76.3
Wholesale trade	17.1	40.5
Retail trade	43.6	99.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.5	21.9
Transport and storage	10.8	22.4
Finance and insurance	11.1	21.4
Property and business services	48.9	100.8
Education	2.8	6.5
Health and community services	22.0	48.9
Cultural and recreational services	7.0	14.9
Personal and other services	13.8	30.6
Total(c)	239.3	527.1

(a) Consists of businesses with less than five employees. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Government administration and defence.

Source: *Survey of Employment and Earnings*, unpublished data.

### Non-employing businesses

As shown in Table 4.3, an estimated 427,600 non-employing businesses were operating in 1994-95, which was only a slight increase on the 1993-94 estimate of 427,100 and 2.5 per cent up on the 1992-93 estimate of 417,000. In 1994-95, an estimated 640,500 own account workers were involved in the 427,600 non-employing businesses, a decrease of 0.4 per cent on the 1993-94 estimate of 643,100 and a decrease of 2.1 per cent on the 1992-93 estimate of 627,200.

The industries where most non-employing businesses occur are Construction and Retail trade. In 1994-95 these two industries accounted for 25 per cent and 16 per cent respectively of all non-employing businesses.

While the Construction and Retail trade industries continue to account for the largest proportion of non-employing businesses, the rate of increase in these two industries since 1992-93 has been less significant than in some other industries.

In 1994-95, the Property and business services and Health and community services industries accounted for 15.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively of non-employing businesses; an increase of 122 per cent for Health and community services and 23 per cent for Property and business services since 1992-93. In contrast, non-employing businesses in the Construction and Retail trade industries recorded a decrease of 4.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively over the same period.

TABLE 4.3 NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES AND OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS, AUSTRALIA ('000)

Industry division(a)	Non-employing businesses				Own account workers			
	1983-84	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1983-84	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Mining	0.7	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.9	2.0	4.9	3.5
Manufacturing	19.2	29.5	32.2	32.1	28.6	44.1	48.2	47.5
Construction	73.0	110.9	111.3	106.0	107.9	164.3	164.8	162.2
Wholesale trade	18.0	21.8	22.3	17.7	25.8	32.3	32.9	26.6
Retail trade	70.3	77.3	76.1	67.6	106.8	118.1	116.3	114.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	9.2	9.3	7.3	7.7	13.4	13.7	12.5
Transport and storage	29.1	35.1	36.9	28.7	43.5	52.8	55.4	48.1
Finance and insurance	5.1	6.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	9.8	9.2	8.2
Property and business services	28.0	53.5	54.3	65.9	45.2	82.0	83.3	96.5
Education	4.7	10.2	10.8	10.6	7.2	15.8	16.9	13.4
Health and community services	5.7	9.7	12.1	21.5	9.4	15.9	20.0	26.1
Cultural and recreational services	11.2	16.5	16.9	17.3	16.3	25.1	25.7	24.3
Personal and other services	19.0	33.1	33.3	37.0	28.3	48.3	48.8	47.9
Total(b)	291.2	417.0	427.1	427.6	437.2	627.2	643.1	640.5

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292 0). (b) Includes the Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries; excludes Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Government administration and defence.

Source: *Labour Force Survey*, unpublished data.

## OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS

### Introduction

The statistics in this section are derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

During 1994-95 there were an estimated 822,900 own account workers in Australia (558,100 men and 264,800 women). This was 29 per cent more than the number estimated for 1983-84 and a 3 per cent increase since 1991-92.

### Industry

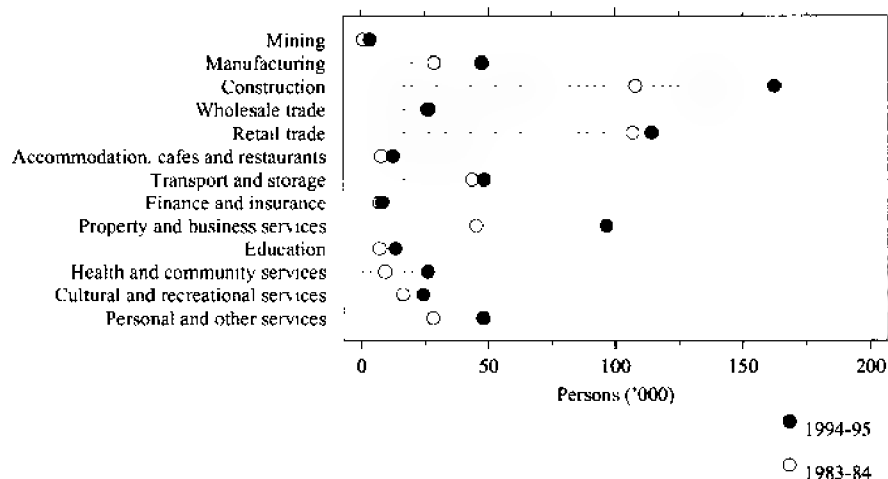
As shown in Table 4.4, the own account workers are concentrated in three industries, 'Other industries' (consisting mainly of persons employed in Agriculture, forestry and fishing), the Construction industry and the Retail trade industry. In 1994-95, these three industries together accounted for just over 56 per cent of total own account workers in Australia.

The largest percentage growth in own account workers since 1991-92 has been in the Mining industry (169 per cent). The Health and community services (53.5 per cent), the Property and business services (25 per cent) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (15 per cent) industries also recorded significant increases over the same period. In contrast, the Construction industry increased by only 2.2 per cent, while Wholesale trade and Finance and insurance industries declined by 20 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

### Occupation

As indicated in Table 4.5, own account workers tend to be concentrated in a small number of occupations. In 1994-95, 52 per cent of own account workers described themselves as either Managers and administrators or Tradespersons; an increase of nearly 13 per cent from 1983-84 when just over 39 per cent of own account workers were in these two groups. In contrast, the number of labourers who were classed as own account workers has declined from 21 per cent of own account workers in 1983-84 to 10 per cent in 1994-95.

DIAGRAM 4.2 OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS BY INDUSTRY





**TABLE 4.4 OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA**  
Annual Averages

Industry division(a)	1991-92			As a per cent of total industry employment	1992-93			As a per cent of total industry employment
	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)		Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	
Mining	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.1	2.0	2.7
Manufacturing	32.4	15.8	48.1	5.0	29.3	14.8	44.1	4.6
Construction	141.4	17.3	158.7	37.0	144.8	19.6	164.3	37.9
Wholesale trade	21.3	12.1	33.4	7.4	22.2	10.1	32.3	6.9
Retail trade	59.1	51.6	110.7	10.9	67.3	50.8	118.1	11.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4.9	6.0	10.9	3.3	6.4	7.0	13.4	4.1
Transport and storage	44.5	9.1	53.6	24.5	45.5	7.2	52.8	23.8
Finance and insurance	7.8	2.0	9.8	4.3	7.9	1.9	9.8	4.2
Property and business services	49.1	27.9	77.0	12.8	48.9	33.1	82.0	13.0
Education	5.0	9.1	14.0	11.7	4.2	11.6	15.8	12.8
Health and community services	5.1	12.0	17.0	4.4	5.6	10.3	15.9	4.0
Cultural and recreational services	15.2	8.8	24.0	17.4	15.0	10.1	25.1	18.2
Personal and other services	21.2	24.0	45.1	26.0	22.3	26.0	48.3	27.1
Other Industries(b)	131.0	59.3	190.2	n.a.	131.1	58.9	190.0	n.a.
Total(c)	540.4	256.1	796.5	n.a.	554.5	262.3	816.9	n.a.

Industry division(a)	1993-94			As a per cent of total industry employment	1994-95			As a per cent of total industry employment
	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)		Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	
Mining	4.3	0.6	4.9	7.5	3.3	0.2	3.5	4.6
Manufacturing	30.7	17.6	48.2	5.1	29.9	17.6	47.5	5.0
Construction	145.7	19.1	164.8	37.9	143.5	18.7	162.2	35.9
Wholesale trade	22.6	10.3	32.9	7.0	18.6	8.0	26.6	5.8
Retail trade	65.5	50.8	116.3	11.9	67.6	46.5	114.1	11.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6.7	7.0	13.7	4.2	5.5	7.0	12.5	3.6
Transport and storage	48.0	7.4	55.4	23.6	40.2	7.9	48.1	19.9
Finance and insurance	7.1	2.0	9.2	4.0	6.3	1.9	8.2	3.3
Property and business services	52.9	30.4	83.3	13.5	61.0	35.4	96.5	14.5
Education	5.8	11.1	16.9	13.2	5.4	8.0	13.4	9.5
Health and community services	7.1	12.9	20.0	4.9	6.2	19.9	26.1	5.5
Cultural and recreational services	15.5	10.2	25.7	18.6	14.0	10.3	24.3	16.9
Personal and other services	23.8	25.0	48.8	27.5	25.0	22.9	47.9	25.4
Other Industries(b)	126.7	59.3	186.0	n.a.	124.2	58.2	182.4	n.a.
Total(c)	564.7	264.4	829.0	n.a.	558.1	264.8	822.9	n.a.

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (b) Includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Government administration and defence. Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for about 99% of the self-employed in this category. (c) Includes Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

## Sex

Table 4.5 shows that in 1994-95, males accounted for just over two thirds of all own account workers. However, while own account workers are still predominantly male, the number of female own account workers is increasing at a faster rate. Between 1983-84 and 1994-95 the number of male own account workers increased by just over 23 per cent while the number of females increased by over 42 per cent for the same period.

The proportion of the own account workers who are women rose from 29 per cent in 1983-84 to 32 per cent in 1994-95. The absolute rise in female own account workers since 1983-84 would be partly explained by an overall increase in the number of women in the labour force.

TABLE 4.5 OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA  
Annual Averages

Occupation(a)	1983-84				1994-95			
	Males ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Females ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Persons		Males ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Females ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Persons	
			( <sup>'000</sup> )	per cent			( <sup>'000</sup> )	per cent
Managers and administrators	104.9	36.5	141.4	22.2	159.8	70.6	230.3	28.0
Professionals	19.1	11.6	30.7	4.8	49.0	31.3	80.2	9.7
Para-professionals	15.0	7.6	22.6	3.5	12.1	3.6	15.7	1.9
Tradespersons	93.4	16.4	109.8	17.2	175.7	21.5	197.2	24.0
Clerks	13.1	27.0	40.0	6.3	4.2	49.9	54.2	6.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	50.8	49.6	100.4	15.8	41.0	53.6	94.6	11.5
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	54.7	6.6	61.3	9.6	59.3	8.1	67.4	8.2
Labourers and related workers	100.8	30.8	131.7	20.6	57.0	26.4	83.4	10.1
Total	451.8	186.1	637.9	100.0	558.0	264.9	822.9	100.0

(a) Statistics for occupations are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986* (1222.0). However, occupation data for 1983-84 were originally compiled using the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations*, and the estimates for that year are based on conversion factors derived when ASCO was introduced.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

## Age

As shown in Table 4.6, nearly 28 per cent of own account workers in 1994-95 were in the 35-44 age group. 25 per cent were aged between 45 and 54 and 22 per cent were in the 25-34 age group. These figures show a turnaround from 1983-84 when own account workers between 25 and 34 made up 25 per cent of the total and 22 per cent were in the 45-54 year age group. The 35-44 age group made up the largest proportion with 29 per cent of own account workers in 1983-84.

In 1994-95 the distribution across age groups for own account men and women were similar, except for the 45-54 age group with 24 per cent males and just over 26 per cent females, the 35-44 age group with 27 per cent males and 30 percent females and the 60 and over age group with nearly 13 per cent males and only 9 per cent females.

TABLE 4.6 OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS BY SEX AND AGE, AUSTRALIA  
Annual Averages

Age	1983-84				1994-95			
	Males ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Females ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Persons		Males ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Females ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Persons	
			( <sup>'000</sup> )	per cent			( <sup>'000</sup> )	per cent
15-19	6.1	2.1	8.2	1.3	4.9	2.0	6.9	0.8
20-24	29.9	8.1	38.0	6.0	28.6	10.3	38.8	4.7
25-34	109.5	48.0	157.5	24.7	118.7	58.0	176.7	21.5
35-44	124.4	60.5	184.9	29.0	149.8	79.9	229.7	27.9
45-54	96.0	42.4	138.4	21.7	134.5	69.5	204.0	24.8
55-59	39.5	12.8	52.2	8.2	50.2	22.0	72.1	8.8
60 and over	46.6	12.1	58.7	9.2	71.5	23.2	94.8	11.5
Total	451.8	186.1	637.9	100.0	558.2	264.9	822.9	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

## Birthplace

Table 4.7 shows that in 1994-95 over 615,000 (75 per cent) of own account workers were born in Australia. Of those born overseas, most were born in Europe (17 per cent), with just under 9 per cent coming from the UK and Ireland.

TABLE 4.7 OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS BY SELECTED BIRTHPLACES  
Annual Averages

Birthplace	1983-84		1994-95	
	Persons ('000)	Per cent of total	Persons ('000)	Per cent of total
Born in Australia—	477.9	74.9	615.2	74.8
Total born outside Australia—	160.0	25.1	207.7	25.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>637.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>822.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Selected Birthplaces—</i>				
<i>Oceania</i>	8.1	1.3	18.1	2.2
New Zealand	7.8	1.2	16.5	2.0
Other Oceania	(a)	(a)	1.6	0.2
<i>Europe</i>	127.7	20.0	140.4	17.1
Germany	7.1	1.1	8.5	1.0
Greece	13.7	2.1	10.7	1.3
Italy	29.4	4.6	15.8	1.9
Netherlands	7.8	1.2	8.8	1.1
Malta	*2.2	0.3	1.8	0.2
Poland	*2.5	0.4	2.7	0.3
UK & Ireland	47.7	7.5	69.9	8.5
Former Yugoslav Republics(b)	7.0	1.1	8.3	1.0
Other Europe	10.3	1.6	13.9	1.7
<i>Former USSR(b)</i>	*2.3	0.4	1.7	0.2
<i>Africa (excl. North Africa)</i>	*4.3	0.5	6.5	0.8
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	(a)	(a)	10.2	1.2
Lebanon	*3.4	0.5	5.5	0.7
Other Middle East and North Africa	(a)	(a)	4.7	0.6
<i>Southeast Asia</i>	(a)	(a)	11.9	1.4
Malaysia	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.3
Philippines	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.2
Viet Nam	*0.5	0.1	4.7	0.6
Other Southeast Asia	(a)	(a)	3.5	0.4
<i>Northeast Asia</i>	(a)	(a)	8.4	1.0
China	1.0	0.2	4.2	0.5
Other Northeast Asia	(a)	(a)	4.2	0.5
<i>Southern Asia</i>	(a)	(a)	2.9	0.4
India	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.3
Other Southern Asia	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.1
<i>Northern America(b)</i>	4.5	0.7	3.9	0.5
U.S.A.	*2.2	0.3	2.7	0.3
Canada	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.2
Other Northern America	(a)	(a)	—	—
<i>South and Central America and Caribbean</i>	(a)	(a)	3.7	0.4

(a) No comparable data available. (b) Countries included in these data may differ between 1983-84 and 1994-95 data due to reclassification.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SELECTED NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS**

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents selected statistics at a national, and where available, State level which relate to small businesses. Unless otherwise specified, small business in this chapter refer to non-agricultural businesses with less than 20 employees regardless of industry. 'Employer size' refers to the number of employees except for statistics about research and development, where 'employer size' refers to total employment.

Data are presented from two main sources, the ABS and the Attorney-General's Department. The data provide statistics on:

- Bankruptcies for 1994-95;
- Earnings and hours for May 1994;
- Major labour costs for 1993-94;
- Training expenditure for July to September 1993;
- Research and experimental development for 1993-94;
- Innovation for 1993-94.

## BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

The statistics presented here are from the Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act, 1966*. As official statistics on failures in small business are limited, bankruptcy statistics, especially in the area of 'business' bankruptcies, provide a useful indicator of the extent of small business failures.

Bankruptcy statistics can be classified as 'business' bankruptcies, involving an employer or self-employed person, or as 'non-business' bankruptcies, involving an employee or a person not gainfully employed. However, the limitation to this is that a bankruptcy is categorised as 'business' if the individual concerned indicates any business involvement in the five years preceding bankruptcy, even though the cause of bankruptcy may bear no relation to that business.

Bankruptcy data does not cover the entire range of business failures as some failures result in the forced sale or closure of a business without bankruptcy proceedings. Other limitations on the use of bankruptcy statistics as an indicator of small business failure are as follows:

- they relate to individuals only and several bankruptcies may result from a single business failure;
- a small number of business bankruptcies relate to larger businesses;
- business bankruptcies tend to take longer to process than non-business bankruptcies and the figures appearing in the official statistics for a year could relate to business failures going back as far as three years;
- totals for number of business bankruptcies and non-business bankruptcies do not always reconcile with total bankruptcies because of the failure of some registered trustees to provide complete and accurate information.

### Analysis of data

*... bankruptcies  
peak and begin to fall*

Table 5.1 below shows that the number of business bankruptcies has declined from a peak of 5,400 in 1991-92 to 4,000 in 1994-95, a fall of 26 per cent. The 1994-95 figure is, however, slightly less than double that recorded through most of the 1980's.

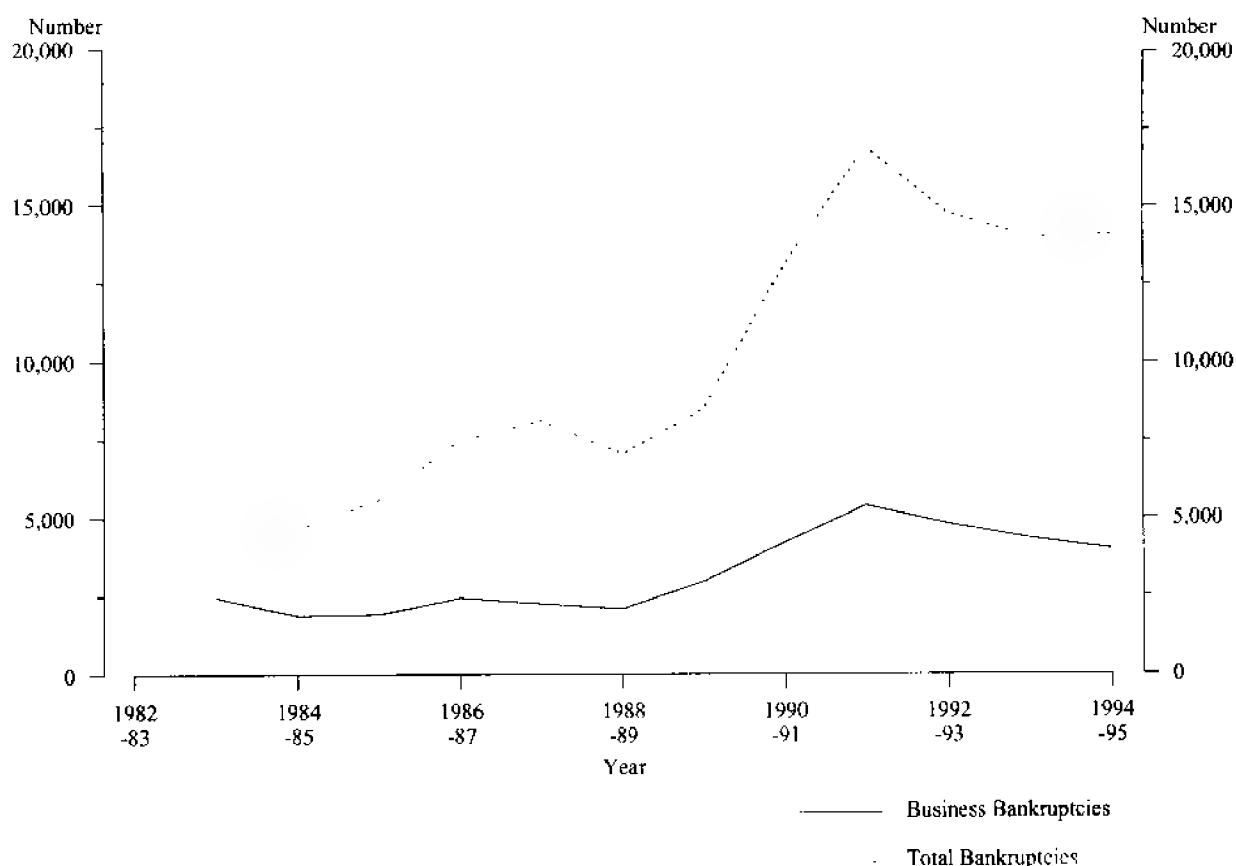
Throughout the past decade, the ratio of business bankruptcies to the total number of bankruptcies has generally been about one to three. In 1994-95, the figure is 28 per cent, fairly consistent with that recorded throughout the 1990's.

TABLE 5.1 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of business bankruptcies	Per cent change on previous year	Total number of bankruptcies	Per cent change on previous year
1983-84	2,477	..	4,909	..
1984-85	1,879	-24.1	4,664	-5.0
1985-86	1,921	2.2	5,581	19.7
1986-87	2,446	27.3	7,534	35.0
1987-88	2,259	-7.7	8,124	7.8
1988-89	2,088	-7.6	7,082	-12.8
1989-90	2,947	41.1	8,493	19.9
1990-91	4,203	42.6	13,091	54.1
1991-92	5,387	28.2	16,880	28.9
1992-93	4,796	-11.0	14,777	12.5
1993-94	4,335	-9.6	14,028	-5.1
1994-95	3,998	7.8	14,130	0.7

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

DIAGRAM 5.1 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA



### ... number of bankruptcies by State

Table 5.2 below shows the distribution of business bankruptcies by State. In the years 1983-84 to 1994-95, the proportion of the bankruptcies occurring in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) has increased, while the proportion in the other States has decreased. During this period, most States have shown increases in the number of business bankruptcies recorded. New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory experienced the most marked increase, from nearly 600 business bankruptcies in 1983-84 to almost 1,300 in 1994-95, a rise of 122 per cent. Business bankruptcies also rose markedly in Victoria, with an increase of just over 115 per cent between 1983-84 and 1994-95.

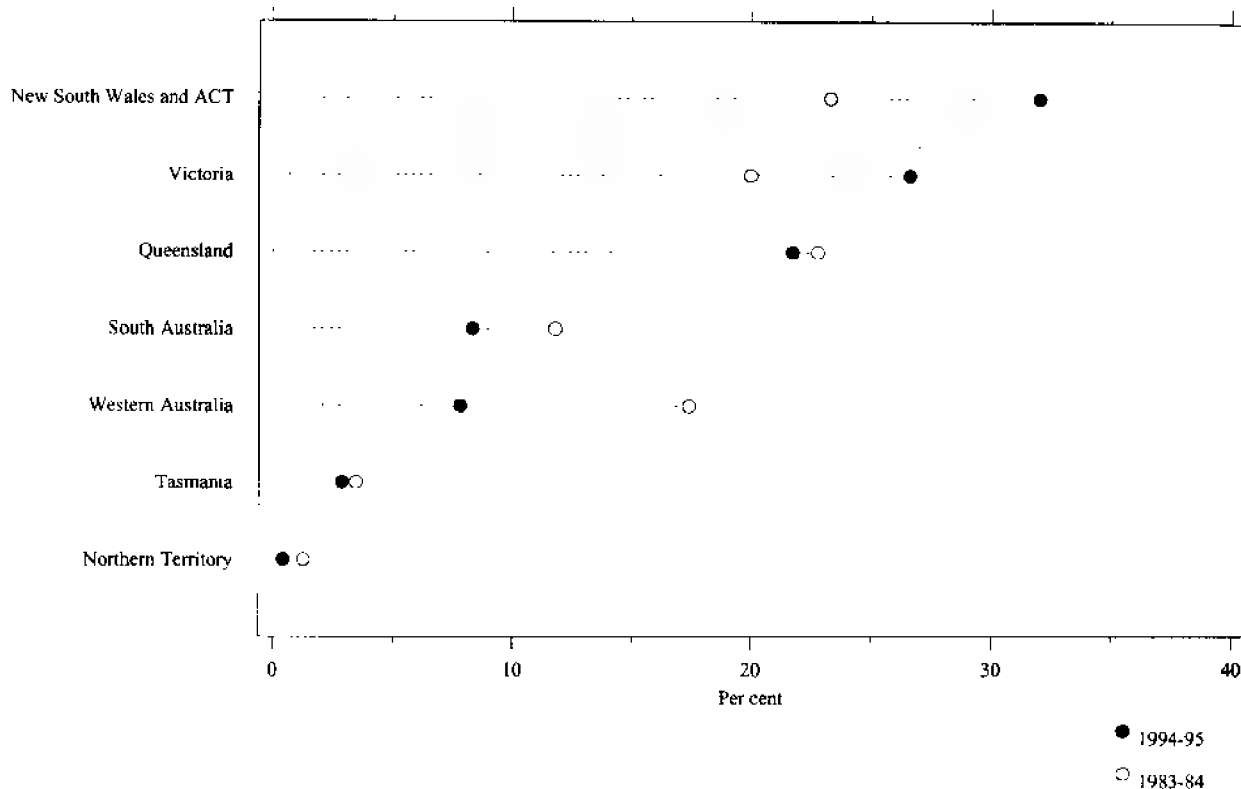
Significantly, business bankruptcies in New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory and Victoria fell by 13 per cent and 32 per cent respectively in the period between 1992-93 and 1994-95. The only State to show an increase in the number of business bankruptcies between 1992-93 and 1994-95 was Queensland, with a rise of 24 per cent.

TABLE 5.2 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE

State	Number of business bankruptcies			
	1983-84	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
New South Wales and ACT	577	1,480	1,386	1,281
Victoria	495	1,576	1,270	1,065
Queensland	564	704	810	870
South Australia	293	398	379	334
Western Australia	431	475	360	313
Tasmania	86	136	118	116
Northern Territory	31	27	12	19
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>3,998</b>

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966.

DIAGRAM 5.2 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUSINESS  
BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE



*... major causes of  
bankruptcy*

The major causes of business bankruptcies are summarised in Table 5.3. It is important to note that causes are self-attributed and are subsequently classified and categorised from information provided by the bankrupts themselves.

TABLE 5.3 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA  
(per cent)

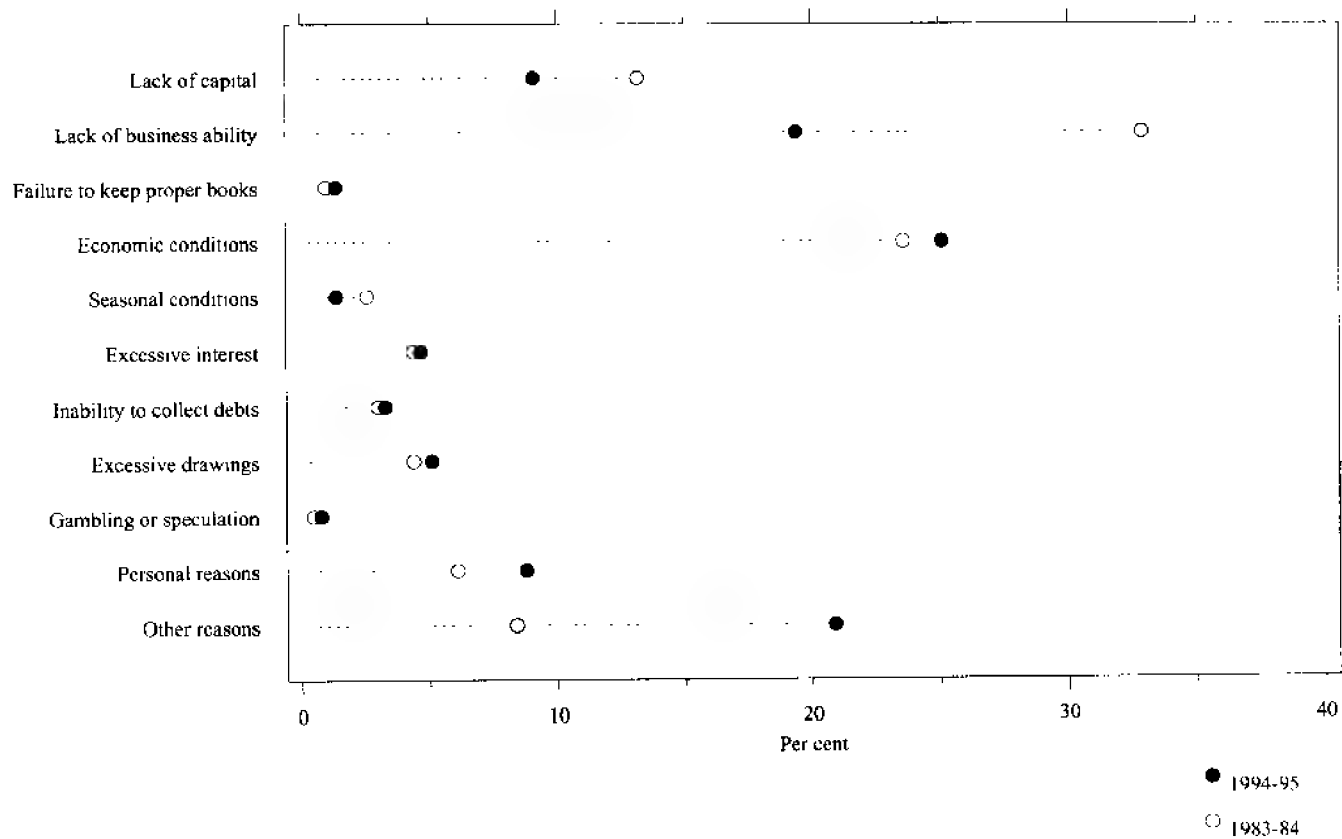
Major cause attributed	1983-84	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Lack of capital	13.2	11.6	7.5	9.1
Lack of business ability	32.9	14.2	19.5	19.4
Failure to keep proper books	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Economic conditions	23.6	35.6	29.6	25.1
Seasonal conditions	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.4
Excessive interest	4.4	5.3	4.0	4.7
Inability to collect debts	3.0	2.4	5.6	3.3
Excessive drawings	4.4	2.9	2.7	5.1
Gambling or speculation	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Personal reasons	6.1	5.9	7.3	8.8
Other reasons	8.4	19.4	21.5	20.9

Source: Annual Report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966.

In 1994-95 economic conditions were given as the major cause of business bankruptcy in 25 per cent of cases. Other major reasons were lack of business ability, 19 per cent, lack of sufficient working capital, 9 per cent, and personal reasons, 9 per cent. By comparison, in 1983-84 lack of business ability was the most common cause for business bankruptcies in 33 per cent of cases. This was followed by economic conditions, 24 per cent, lack of capital, 13 per cent, and personal reasons, 6 per cent.



DIAGRAM 5.3 CAUSES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA



## AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Introduction

The statistics presented in Tables 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 are derived from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours conducted in May each year. The tables show, by size of firm, the distribution of earnings, average weekly total earnings, average weekly total hours paid for, and average hourly earnings by full-time adult non-managerial employees in the non-agricultural private sector.

### Distribution of earnings

#### ... all employees

The estimated median weekly total earnings of all full-time adult non-managerial private sector employees in May 1994 was \$539.00. Median weekly total earnings for male employees was \$577.00, and for females \$490.00. (Median earnings refers to the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups of employees, one half having amounts below the median and the other half having amounts above it).

Between May 1993 and May 1994 estimated weekly earnings increased by nearly 4 per cent; an increase of 3 per cent for males and an increase of more than 5 per cent for females.

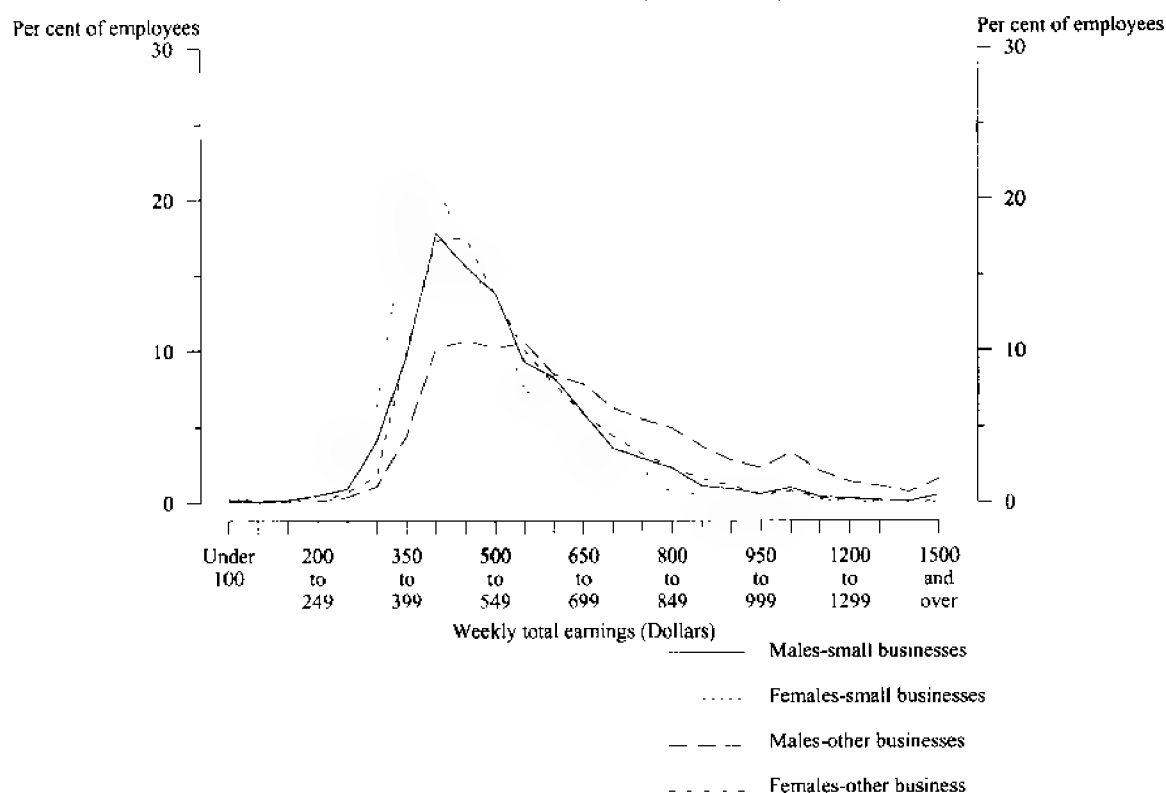
#### ... small business employees

For employees working in businesses with less than 20 employees, the estimated median weekly total earnings in May 1994 were \$480.00; for males \$500.00, and for females \$450.00.

When compared to May 1993 levels the median weekly earnings for small business employees increased by 4.1 per cent; 2.9 per cent for males and 6.1 per cent for females. This was a continuing trend with increases also recorded over the previous twelve months to May 1993.

Diagram 5.4 and Table 5.4 show the distribution of male and female weekly total earnings for full-time adult non-managerial employees working in businesses with less than 20 employees in May 1994 and compares it with the distribution for employees working in larger businesses. The diagram shows that overall there is a greater concentration of persons in the lower earning ranges in small businesses than in larger businesses. This is especially true for males, where 17.8 per cent of small business employees have weekly total earnings between \$400.00 and \$449.00, compared to only 10 per cent in larger business. For both employer size groups there is a greater concentration of females in the lower earning ranges than males.

**DIAGRAM 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYERS SIZE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1994**



**TABLE 5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES BY LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1994**

	Employer size group			
	Less than 20		20 or more	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
PER CENT				
Weekly total earnings(\$)—				
Under 100	*0.1	*0.3	0.2	*0.2
100 and under 150	*0.1	*0.2	*0.0	*0.1
150 and under 200	*0.2	*0.0	*0.1	*0.1
200 and under 250	*0.5	*0.5	*0.1	*0.1
250 and under 300	0.9	*0.9	0.4	0.7
300 and under 350	4.1	6.4	1.1	1.8
350 and under 400	9.7	18.7	4.4	10.0
400 and under 450	17.8	21.4	10.2	17.3
450 and under 500	15.6	16.5	10.7	17.5
500 and under 550	13.8	12.6	10.2	13.7
550 and under 600	9.2	7.5	10.6	10.0
600 and under 650	8.2	5.4	8.4	7.8
650 and under 700	5.9	3.0	7.8	5.8
700 and under 750	3.6	1.9	6.2	4.4
750 and under 800	2.9	2.2	5.5	3.2
800 and under 850	2.3	*0.6	4.9	2.3
850 and under 900	1.1	*0.6	3.7	1.6
900 and under 950	0.9	*0.4	2.8	1.1
950 and under 1,000	0.6	*0.1	2.3	0.5
1,000 and under 1,100	1.0	*0.5	3.3	0.8
1,100 and under 1,200	*0.4	*0.2	2.1	*0.3
1,200 and under 1,300	*0.3	*0.0	1.4	*0.2
1,300 and under 1,400	*0.2	*0.1	1.1	*0.1
1,400 and under 1,500	*0.1	(*)	0.7	*0.1
1,500 and over	*0.5	*0.0	1.6	*0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
('000)				
Total employees	340.2	201.4	982.1	564.3
DOLLARS				
25th percentile	424.40	395.30	486.90	436.80
50th percentile (median)	501.00	451.20	609.80	505.30
75th percentile	606.50	536.50	789.50	618.50
Mean earnings	540.60	479.70	673.90	544.90

Source: Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, May 1994, unpublished data.

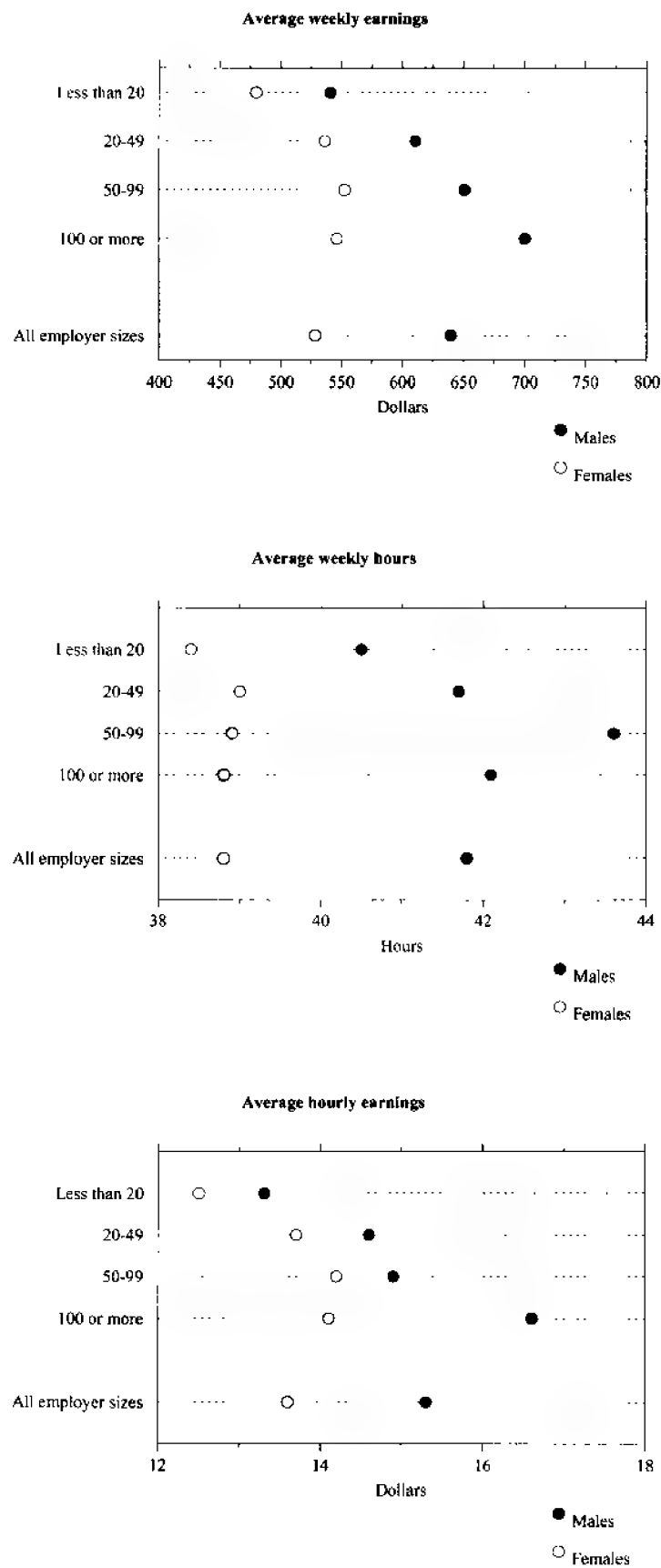
#### Average weekly total hours and earnings

As shown in Table 5.5, in May 1994 full-time adult non-managerial private sector employees in businesses with less than 20 employees worked, on average, 2.7 per cent less paid hours per week than employees in businesses with 100 or more employees and 2.5 per cent less hours than the average for all employees. Average weekly total earnings were about 13.5 per cent less than the average for all employees and about 19.3 per cent below average weekly earnings for employees in businesses employing 100 or more staff.

Average weekly earnings in businesses with less than 20 employees were \$517.90, giving an hourly rate of \$13.00; across all businesses, average weekly earnings were \$598.60 per employee, an hourly rate of \$14.70. For businesses employing 100 or more employees the equivalent estimates were \$641.50 per employee and \$15.70 per hour respectively. On an average hourly earnings basis, employees in businesses with less than 20 employees earned about 11.6 per cent less than average hourly earnings across all businesses and 17.2 per cent less than wage and salary earners working in businesses with 100 or more employees.

In businesses with less than 20 employees, males worked an average 2.1 more paid hours than females; had a 6.4 per cent higher average hourly rate of pay, and 12.7 per cent higher average total weekly earnings.

**DIAGRAM 5.5 FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES,  
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS  
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, MAY 1994**



**TABLE 5.5 MEDIAN AND AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA**

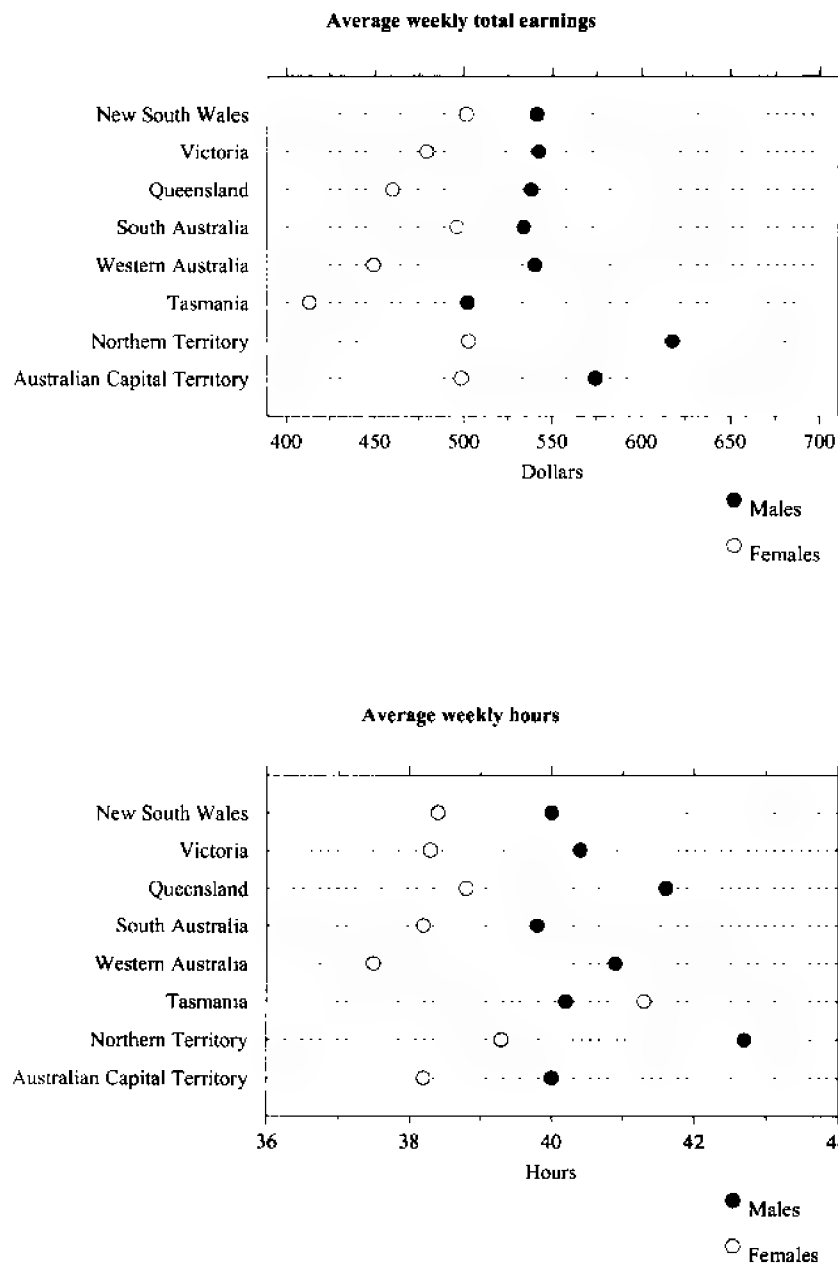
	Employer size group				
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Total
MAY 1992					
MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	476.00	517.00	526.00	579.00	529.00
Females	416.00	453.00	461.00	471.00	450.00
Persons	450.00	490.00	498.00	529.00	498.00
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	519.90	563.00	584.70	645.20	590.70
Females	445.30	482.70	487.10	506.70	483.90
Persons	492.60	536.80	547.40	593.20	551.60
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours)					
Males	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.6	40.9
Females	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.4
Persons	39.3	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.0
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	13.00	13.70	14.20	15.50	14.40
Females	11.60	12.60	12.70	13.20	12.60
Persons	12.50	13.40	13.70	14.70	13.80
MAY 1993					
MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	486.00	557.00	570.00	619.00	560.00
Females	424.00	462.00	482.00	481.00	464.00
Persons	461.00	527.00	538.00	558.00	519.00
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	528.40	595.80	627.80	686.00	622.10
Females	455.60	490.80	520.20	524.40	500.30
Persons	500.70	562.80	587.20	624.00	576.90
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours)					
Males	40.4	41.3	42.2	42.0	41.5
Females	38.2	38.5	38.6	39.0	38.6
Persons	39.6	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.4
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	13.10	14.40	14.90	16.30	15.00
Females	11.90	12.80	13.50	13.50	12.90
Persons	12.60	13.90	14.40	15.30	14.30
MAY 1994					
MEDIAN EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	500.00	567.00	594.00	635.00	577.00
Females	450.00	500.00	518.00	505.00	490.00
Persons	480.00	538.00	570.00	576.00	539.00
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	540.60	610.60	651.00	700.10	639.60
Females	479.70	536.20	552.30	545.90	527.80
Persons	517.90	584.80	619.00	641.50	598.60
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours)					
Males	40.5	41.7	43.6	42.1	41.8
Females	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.8
Persons	39.7	40.8	42.1	40.8	40.7
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	13.30	14.60	14.90	16.60	15.30
Females	12.50	13.70	14.20	14.10	13.60
Persons	13.00	14.30	14.70	15.70	14.70

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306 0), and unpublished data.

... by State

Table 5.6 shows that in May 1994 the Northern Territory had the highest average weekly total earnings for businesses with less than 20 employees (\$579.00) and the highest paid hours per week (41.5 hours), while Tasmania had the lowest total weekly earnings (\$468.00). South Australia had the lowest average weekly total hours paid (39.1 hours). The Northern Territory had the highest average hourly earnings (\$13.90), while Tasmania (\$11.50) had the lowest.

**DIAGRAM 5.6 FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, SMALL BUSINESS BY STATE, MAY 1994**



**TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY, 1992, 1993 AND 1994**

		Employer size group				Total
		Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Average weekly total earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	526.6	584.8	609.3	676.9	612.4
	1993	527.6	599.2	650.6	699.7	632.9
	1994	541.4	628.3	659.1	710.0	652.4
Females	1992	448.7	526.6	503.3	522.8	500.2
	1993	468.9	503.6	548.5	534.9	517.5
	1994	501.4	548.1	559.6	570.3	550.6
Persons	1992	499.0	565.2	569.4	615.5	570.1
	1993	507.2	566.6	613.2	629.9	588.2
	1994	526.3	603.9	632.7	653.5	614.9
Average weekly hours—						
Males	1992	39.7	40.3	41.0	41.8	40.9
	1993	40.0	41.5	42.5	41.7	41.3
	1994	40.0	41.6	45.5	41.9	41.9
Females	1992	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.1	38.2
	1993	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.7	38.4
	1994	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.5
Persons	1992	39.2	39.6	40.0	40.3	39.9
	1993	39.3	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.2
	1994	39.4	40.7	43.7	40.5	40.7
Average hourly earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	13.3	14.5	14.9	16.2	15.0
	1993	13.2	14.5	15.3	16.8	15.3
	1994	13.5	15.1	14.5	16.9	15.6
Females	1992	11.8	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.1
	1993	12.3	13.3	14.4	13.8	13.5
	1994	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.8	14.3
Persons	1992	12.7	14.3	14.2	15.3	14.3
	1993	12.9	14.1	15.0	15.6	14.6
	1994	13.4	14.8	14.5	16.1	15.1
VICTORIA						
Average weekly total earnings (\$)						
Males	1992	524.3	574.8	579.6	609.3	578.7
	1993	532.8	620.4	650.4	653.4	616.6
	1994	542.4	598.7	671.4	689.3	634.1
Females	1992	464.0	478.7	494.1	493.1	484.7
	1993	451.3	487.1	535.8	525.3	501.5
	1994	479.3	539.7	583.6	547.4	532.6
Persons	1992	503.9	542.3	546.6	562.6	543.5
	1993	500.6	582.5	600.1	603.5	573.5
	1994	518.7	575.0	636.6	635.2	595.1
Average weekly hours—						
Males	1992	39.2	42.0	40.8	40.6	40.5
	1993	40.6	40.8	42.1	41.7	41.3
	1994	40.4	40.5	42.5	41.7	41.3
Females	1992	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.6	38.4
	1993	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.2	38.9
	1994	38.3	38.2	39.5	38.9	38.7
Persons	1992	38.8	40.7	39.7	39.8	39.7
	1993	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.7	40.4
	1994	39.6	39.6	41.3	40.6	40.3
Average hourly earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	13.4	13.7	14.2	15.0	14.3
	1993	13.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	14.9
	1994	13.4	14.8	15.8	16.5	15.4
Females	1992	12.2	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.6
	1993	11.7	12.6	13.8	13.4	12.9
	1994	12.5	14.1	14.8	14.1	13.8
Persons	1992	13.0	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.7
	1993	12.6	14.5	14.8	14.8	14.2
	1994	13.1	14.5	15.4	15.6	14.8

For footnotes see end of table

**TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 — *continued***

		<i>Employer size group</i>				
		<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>						
<i>Average weekly total earnings (\$)</i>						
Males	1992	490.3	518.3	575.0	630.1	564.5
	1993	517.3	535.8	554.2	705.9	601.4
	1994	538.0	585.2	601.9	701.3	628.6
Females	1992	409.9	465.3	462.7	490.3	455.2
	1993	453.6	449.4	483.2	484.1	468.7
	1994	460.0	484.1	507.5	510.1	491.4
Persons	1992	460.0	502.0	524.6	585.2	525.6
	1993	491.0	509.5	533.6	624.3	552.8
	1994	510.4	564.8	569.9	636.4	583.7
<i>Average weekly hours</i>						
Males	1992	40.3	39.8	42.1	41.5	41.0
	1993	40.8	40.5	41.2	42.1	41.4
	1994	41.6	42.6	41.6	42.6	42.2
Females	1992	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.2	38.9
	1993	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.2	38.9
	1994	38.8	38.5	38.4	39.1	38.9
Persons	1992	39.7	39.4	40.7	40.8	40.2
	1993	39.8	40.1	40.6	41.1	40.5
	1994	40.6	41.8	40.5	41.4	41.1
<i>Average hourly earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	12.2	13.0	13.7	15.2	13.8
	1993	12.7	13.2	13.5	16.8	14.5
	1994	12.9	13.7	14.5	16.5	14.9
Females	1992	10.6	12.1	11.9	12.5	11.7
	1993	11.8	11.5	12.4	12.3	12.1
	1994	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.1	12.6
Persons	1992	11.6	12.7	12.9	14.4	13.1
	1993	12.3	12.7	13.2	15.2	13.7
	1994	12.6	13.5	14.1	15.4	14.2
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>						
<i>Average weekly total earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	521.8	519.2	551.7	560.9	542.5
	1993	536.7	531.2	575.1	599.2	570.2
	1994	533.9	585.1	605.0	621.2	595.3
Females	1992	482.7	435.2	467.2	492.0	475.2
	1993	440.9	510.4	462.6	527.3	493.1
	1994	496.2	498.3	501.4	516.7	505.8
Persons	1992	508.9	489.6	522.1	536.7	519.1
	1993	503.1	523.1	520.2	578.0	543.5
	1994	518.8	555.7	569.8	589.6	565.3
<i>Average weekly hours—</i>						
Males	1992	40.5	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.8
	1993	40.0	43.4	40.6	41.1	41.2
	1994	39.8	42.7	41.7	41.5	41.5
Females	1992	39.1	37.9	39.1	38.1	38.4
	1993	38.9	38.5	38.5	38.8	38.7
	1994	38.2	39.7	38.5	38.9	38.9
Persons	1992	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.1	39.9
	1993	39.6	41.5	39.6	40.4	40.3
	1994	39.1	41.7	40.6	40.7	40.6
<i>Average hourly earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.6	13.3
	1993	13.4	12.2	14.2	14.6	13.8
	1994	13.4	13.7	14.5	15.0	14.3
Females	1992	12.3	11.5	11.9	12.9	12.4
	1993	11.3	13.3	12.0	13.6	12.7
	1994	13.0	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.0
Persons	1992	12.7	12.4	13.1	13.4	13.0
	1993	12.7	12.6	13.1	14.3	13.5
	1994	13.3	13.3	14.0	14.5	13.9

For footnotes see end of table.



**TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 — continued**

		Employer size group				
		Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Total
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Average weekly total earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	531.9	583.8	555.1	724.5	633.4
	1993	521.3	604.0	676.1	778.2	675.8
	1994	540.5	635.7	657.0	780.2	676.4
Females	1992	441.0	432.8	474.8	520.9	471.3
	1993	449.4	499.7	486.0	516.1	487.6
	1994	449.3	564.8	518.0	510.5	509.5
Persons	1992	490.2	545.8	534.9	669.4	580.2
	1993	491.7	576.0	618.8	698.4	613.8
	1994	508.6	604.0	611.3	667.4	610.1
Average weekly hours—						
Males	1992	40.8	41.8	41.3	44.1	42.5
	1993	40.7	41.2	43.9	44.2	42.9
	1994	40.9	42.0	42.5	43.0	42.2
Females	1992	38.1	39.3	38.7	38.6	38.4
	1993	37.4	39.2	38.8	39.1	38.5
	1994	37.5	40.9	38.8	39.6	39.3
Persons	1992	39.5	41.1	40.6	42.6	41.2
	1993	39.4	40.6	42.4	42.6	41.4
	1994	39.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.1
Average hourly earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	13.0	14.0	13.5	16.4	14.9
	1993	12.8	14.7	15.4	17.6	15.8
	1994	13.2	15.1	15.5	18.1	16.0
Females	1992	11.6	11.0	12.3	13.5	12.3
	1993	12.0	12.8	12.5	13.2	12.7
	1994	12.0	13.8	13.3	12.9	13.0
Persons	1992	12.4	13.3	13.2	15.7	14.1
	1993	12.5	14.2	14.6	16.4	14.8
	1994	12.8	14.6	14.8	16.1	14.9
TASMANIA						
Average weekly total earnings (\$)—						
Males	1992	505.7	529.7	475.0	642.7	568.0
	1993	472.3	580.1	*629.2	632.7	572.7
	1994	502.3	592.2	587.0	627.1	576.5
Females	1992	402.7	*480.1	*473.7	506.1	451.9
	1993	413.2	*441.7	*448.0	552.1	473.0
	1994	413.2	*513.3	*542.0	547.0	486.2
Persons	1992	460.8	519.5	474.5	602.9	528.8
	1993	447.8	553.8	552.2	607.8	538.4
	1994	468.0	566.8	573.3	603.1	546.4
Average weekly hours—						
Males	1992	38.8	40.3	39.0	42.2	40.5
	1993	40.0	42.4	*43.2	41.1	41.1
	1994	40.2	40.0	41.2	42.6	41.3
Females	1992	37.4	*38.2	*38.5	39.1	38.2
	1993	37.9	*38.0	*38.3	38.4	38.1
	1994	41.3	*38.7	*38.3	39.3	40.0
Persons	1992	38.2	39.9	38.9	41.3	39.7
	1993	39.1	41.6	41.1	40.2	40.1
	1994	40.6	39.6	40.3	41.6	40.9
Average hourly earnings—						
Males	1992	13.0	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.0
	1993	11.8	13.7	*14.6	15.4	13.9
	1994	12.5	14.8	14.2	14.7	13.9
Females	1992	10.8	*12.6	*12.3	12.9	11.8
	1993	10.9	*11.6	*11.7	14.4	12.4
	1994	10.0	*13.3	*14.2	13.9	12.2
Persons	1992	12.1	13.0	12.2	14.6	13.3
	1993	11.4	13.3	13.4	15.1	13.4
	1994	11.5	14.3	14.2	14.5	13.4

For footnotes see end of table

**TABLE 5.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, BY STATE, AS AT MAY, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 — *continued***

		<i>Employer size group</i>				
		<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>						
<i>Average weekly total earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	579.4	*626.3	*759.8	958.2	708.2
	1993	687.5	*645.2	*589.0	839.9	733.3
	1994	617.5	752.8	*833.6	829.1	736.4
Females	1992	439.6	*510.8	*499.4	*574.6	501.1
	1993	466.2	*488.9	*426.7	520.6	487.2
	1994	502.9	*495.2	*699.4	571.0	530.0
Persons	1992	537.1	588.1	*697.8	818.6	641.4
	1993	608.2	596.1	*531.4	751.6	655.0
	1994	579.0	681.2	*819.4	749.7	675.3
<i>Average weekly hours—</i>						
Males	1992	41.3	*46.5	*42.6	47.9	44.1
	1993	44.1	47.0	*41.6	45.7	45.3
	1994	42.7	48.0	*42.4	44.9	44.5
Females	1992	39.1	*39.9	*41.5	*39.7	39.6
	1993	38.3	*41.2	*38.6	39.6	39.4
	1994	39.3	*40.7	*46.6	39.3	39.8
Persons	1992	40.6	44.3	*42.3	44.9	42.6
	1993	42.0	45.2	*40.5	44.0	43.4
	1994	41.5	45.9	*42.8	43.2	43.1
<i>Average hourly earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	14.0	*13.5	*17.8	20.0	16.1
	1993	15.6	13.7	*14.2	18.4	16.2
	1994	14.5	15.7	*19.7	18.5	16.5
Females	1992	11.2	*12.8	*12.0	*14.5	12.7
	1993	12.2	*11.9	*11.1	13.1	12.4
	1994	12.8	*12.2	*15.0	14.5	13.3
Persons	1992	13.2	13.3	*16.5	18.2	15.0
	1993	14.5	13.2	*13.1	17.1	15.1
	1994	13.9	14.8	*19.1	17.4	15.7
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>						
<i>Average weekly total earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	517.8	*599.2	*675.2	*643.5	552.0
	1993	601.6	*688.4	*670.5	689.4	661.6
	1994	574.3	*664.8	*670.9	556.5	585.1
Females	1992	486.7	*529.1	*489.8	531.9	510.2
	1993	479.1	*474.1	*501.0	555.3	524.0
	1994	498.9	547.3	*461.0	582.0	540.9
Persons	1992	505.3	570.6	*550.7	559.6	530.8
	1993	562.4	542.0	*538.8	631.8	601.6
	1994	540.8	579.7	*552.7	571.6	560.3
<i>Average weekly hours—</i>						
Males	1992	40.0	*39.1	*43.7	*39.3	39.8
	1993	41.2	*41.8	*47.1	43.5	42.7
	1994	40.0	*40.9	*45.2	38.7	39.9
Females	1992	39.3	*37.6	*36.6	37.3	38.2
	1993	37.9	*38.6	*38.8	38.2	38.2
	1994	38.2	37.2	*38.8	37.1	37.6
Persons	1992	39.7	38.5	*39.0	37.8	39.0
	1993	40.2	39.6	*40.7	41.2	40.7
	1994	39.2	38.2	*41.6	37.8	38.6
<i>Average hourly earnings (\$)—</i>						
Males	1992	13.0	*15.3	*15.4	*16.4	13.9
	1993	14.6	*16.5	*14.2	15.8	15.5
	1994	14.4	*16.2	*14.8	14.4	14.7
Females	1992	12.4	*14.1	*13.4	14.3	13.4
	1993	12.6	*12.3	*12.9	14.6	13.7
	1994	13.0	14.7	*11.9	15.7	14.4
Persons	1992	12.7	14.8	*14.1	14.8	13.6
	1993	14.0	13.7	*13.3	15.3	14.8
	1994	13.8	15.2	*13.3	15.1	14.5

Source: Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, unpublished data.

## PRIVATE SECTOR MAJOR LABOUR COSTS

### Introduction

The data in Tables 5.7, 5.8 and 5.9 are derived from the Survey of Major Labour Costs. Data are presented for 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1993-94. No survey was conducted in respect of 1992-93. Labour costs are defined as all costs incurred by employers in the employment of labour. Information is collected on earnings of employees, payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax. These five components account for over 90 per cent of all labour costs. The other components of labour costs - welfare services, training, and recruitment - are not covered by this survey.

### Cost structure by size of business

The statistics show that generally earnings per employee, and other major labour costs increase with the size of business. For businesses employing less than 20 people in 1993-94, earnings per employee represented 91 per cent (\$22,790) of total major labour costs. This was comparable with the all businesses average where earnings accounted for 89 per cent (\$26,654) of total major labour costs.

### ... 1993-94

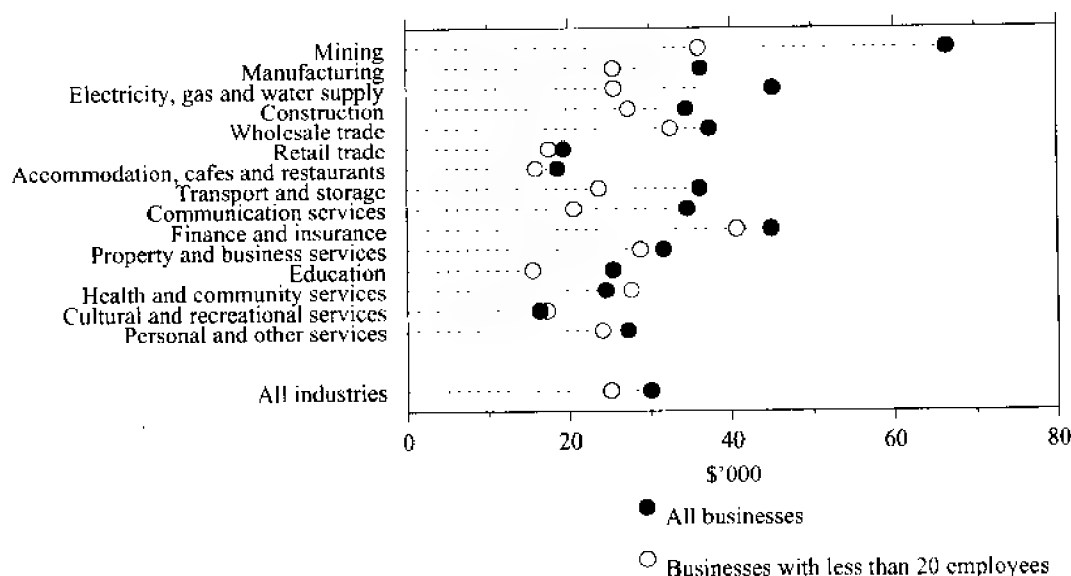
In 1993-94 *earnings* per employee were 23 per cent higher for businesses with 20 or more employees than for businesses with less than 20 employees. *Other labour costs* per employee were around 68 per cent higher for businesses employing more than 20 employees than for businesses with less than 20 employees.

This difference in *other labour costs* is mainly due to the range of payroll tax exemptions which apply to very small businesses. In 1993-94, payroll tax for businesses with less than 20 employees was 0.8 per cent of labour costs (\$207), for businesses with 20-99 employees 3.4 per cent (\$1,048), and for businesses with 100 or more employees 5.1 per cent (\$1,796).

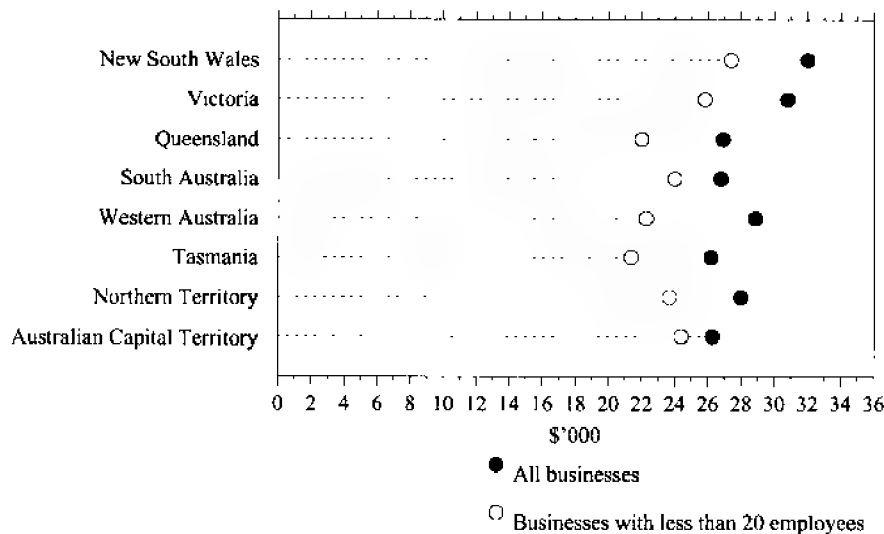
Larger businesses also incur much larger workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax costs than small businesses. In 1993-94 larger businesses incurred 69 per cent higher workers' compensation costs per employee compared to their small business counterparts and 84 per cent more fringe benefits tax per employee.

The relative contribution of *other labour costs* to total costs generally increases with employer size while the contribution of earnings decreases. The exceptions are the Health and community services industry and the Finance and insurance industry. In these industries, *other labour costs* tend to decrease as the size of the business increases.

DIAGRAM 5.7 TOTAL MAJOR LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY, 1993-94



**DIAGRAM 5.8 TOTAL MAJOR LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE BY STATE, 1993-94**



In 1993-94, the relative contribution of *other labour costs* to *total major labour costs* for businesses with less than 20 employees was 8.5 per cent compared with approximately 12 per cent for businesses with 20 or more employees. Small business employers in the Finance and insurance and Electricity, gas and water supply industries recorded the highest levels of other labour costs as a percentage of total major labour costs (17.0 and 11.4 per cent respectively). On a State basis, small businesses in New South Wales (9.8 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (9.5 per cent) had the highest percentages of these costs, while the Northern Territory (6.4 per cent) had the lowest.

#### **Changes in cost structure between 1990-91 and 1993-94**

##### **... increase in total costs per employee greater for small business**

Between 1990-91 and 1993-94, total *major labour costs* per employee for small businesses increased by 7.8 per cent. For businesses with 20 or more employees, the comparable increase was 6.7 per cent. For businesses employing less than 20 employees, the greatest increase occurred in the Wholesale trade industry (up 15.7 per cent) and the Health and community services industry (up 12.5 per cent).

For small as well as larger businesses, the Mining industry consistently has the highest *total major labour costs* per employee while the Cultural and recreational services industry has the lowest costs per employee.

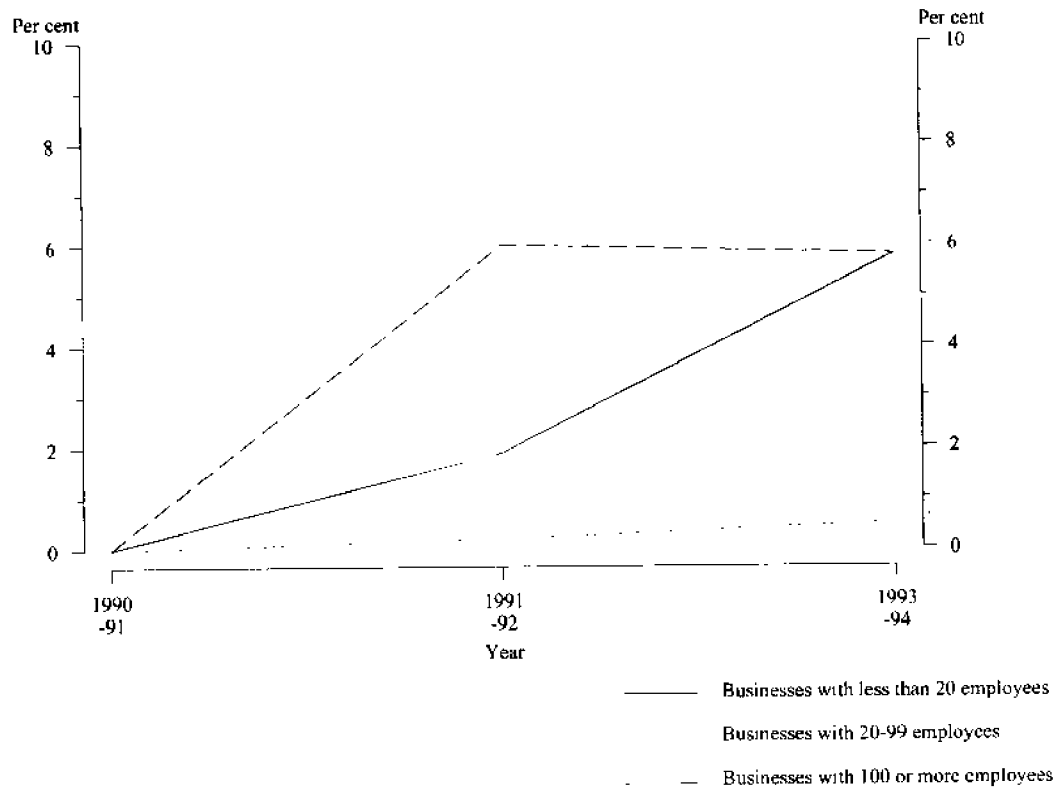
##### **... other labour costs increasing at a greater rate than earnings**

For all businesses, the *other labour cost* component of *major labour costs* is increasing at a greater rate than *earnings* (up 15.2 per cent between 1990-91 and 1993-94) with superannuation costs showing the greatest increase in percentage terms (up 34.4 per cent between 1990-91 and 1993-94).

For businesses employing less than 20 employees, *other labour costs* increased by 14.1 per cent, with the payroll tax component increasing by 25.5 per cent. The cost of workers compensation for small business has decreased, down 11.4 per cent between 1990-91 and 1993-94, compared with a decrease of 5.5 per cent for all other businesses over the same period.

For businesses with less than 20 employees, *other labour costs* per employee displayed sizeable increases across all industries between 1990-91 and 1993-94, with the most notable increases being in the Personal and other services industry (up 94.0 per cent) and the Electricity, gas and water supply industry (up 91.2 per cent). On a State basis, Tasmania (up 38.3 per cent) and New South Wales (up 26.9 per cent) recorded the largest increases.

**DIAGRAM 5.9 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL LABOUR COSTS  
PER EMPLOYEE BY EMPLOYER SIZE**



**DIAGRAM 5.10 TOTAL MAJOR LABOUR COSTS, BUSINESSES WITH LESS  
THAN 20 EMPLOYEES: PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1990-91 TO 1993-94**

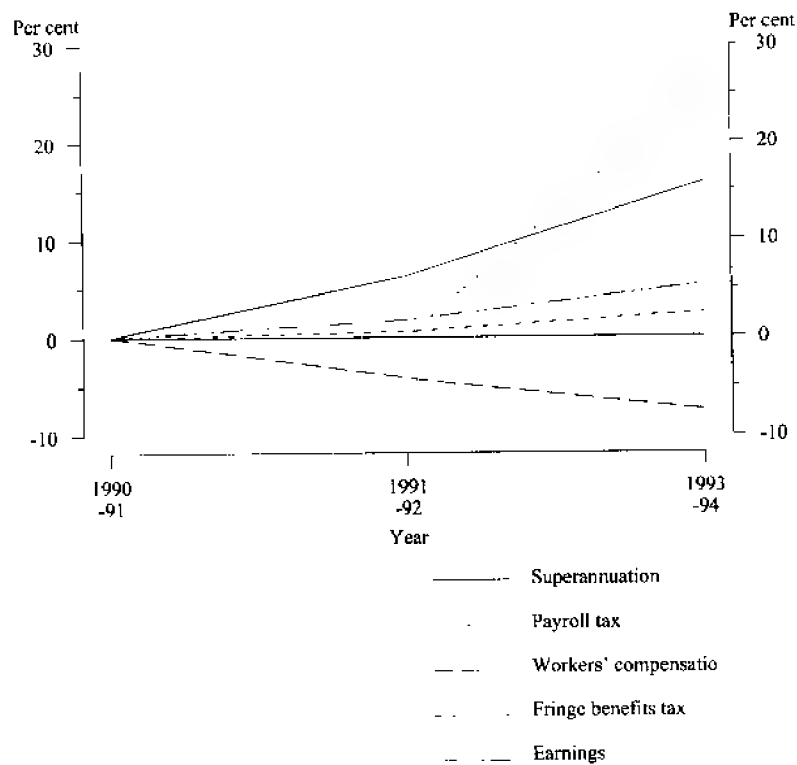


TABLE 5.7 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

		Employer size group			
Type of labour cost		Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	Total
COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars)					
Earnings	1990-91	21,255	25,437	27,668	24,957
	1991-92	21,627	25,485	29,282	25,672
	1993-94	22,790	25,439	30,700	26,654
Other labour costs—	1990-91	1,980	2,951	3,668	2,922
	1991-92	2,040	2,964	3,931	3,032
	1993-94	2,260	3,157	4,448	3,368
Payroll tax	1990-91	165	1,122	1,571	987
	1991-92	165	1,119	1,688	1,016
	1993-94	207	1,048	1,796	1,056
Superannuation	1990-91	1,227	936	1,096	1,101
	1991-92	1,304	1,041	1,216	1,203
	1993-94	1,510	1,336	1,538	1,480
Workers' compensation	1990-91	429	654	704	599
	1991-92	411	559	684	558
	1993-94	380	546	738	566
Fringe benefits tax	1990-91	159	239	297	236
	1991-92	160	244	343	255
	1993-94	164	227	376	266
Total major labour costs	1990-91	23,235	28,388	31,335	27,879
	1991-92	23,667	28,449	33,213	28,703
	1993-94	25,050	28,595	35,148	30,022
COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS					
Earnings	1990-91	91.5	89.6	88.3	89.5
	1991-92	91.4	89.6	88.2	89.4
	1993-94	91.0	89.0	87.3	88.8
Other labour costs—	1990-91	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.5
	1991-92	8.6	10.4	11.8	10.6
	1993-94	9.0	11.0	12.7	11.2
Payroll tax	1990-91	0.7	4.0	5.0	3.5
	1991-92	0.7	3.9	5.1	3.5
	1993-94	0.8	3.7	5.1	3.5
Superannuation	1990-91	5.3	3.3	3.5	4.0
	1991-92	5.5	3.7	3.7	4.2
	1993-94	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.9
Workers' compensation	1990-91	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
	1991-92	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
	1993-94	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9
Fringe benefits tax	1990-91	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
	1991-92	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
	1993-94	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
Total major labour costs	1990-91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1991-92	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1993-94	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Costs Australia, 1993-94 (6348.0).

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars)				
Mining				
Earnings	*33,064	*44,592	51,315	48,594
Other labour costs	*2,691	*5,711	7,621	6,879
Total major labour costs	*35,755	*50,303	58,936	55,473
Manufacturing				
Earnings	21,491	27,003	32,117	28,674
Other labour costs	1,898	3,527	4,702	3,838
Total major labour costs	23,389	30,530	36,819	32,512
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	23,399	34,039	31,703	31,288
Other labour costs	1,531	5,510	6,068	5,678
Total major labour costs	24,930	39,549	37,772	36,966
Construction				
Earnings	22,481	35,697	36,121	28,126
Other labour costs	2,554	5,244	5,451	3,730
Total major labour costs	25,035	40,941	41,572	31,856
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	25,402	29,542	30,893	28,458
Other labour costs	2,760	3,720	4,069	3,479
Total major labour costs	28,162	33,262	34,962	31,937
Retail trade				
Earnings	16,799	19,867	14,955	16,527
Other labour costs	976	1,724	1,632	1,383
Total major labour costs	17,775	21,591	16,587	17,909
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	14,492	14,477	17,987	15,532
Other labour costs	*761	1,071	1,870	1,198
Total major labour costs	15,253	15,548	19,857	16,730
Transport and storage				
Earnings	22,453	26,449	32,875	27,116
Other labour costs	1,654	2,870	4,972	3,117
Total major labour costs	24,107	29,318	37,847	30,233
Communication services				
Earnings	*23,483	28,009	33,137	26,148
Other labour costs	*1,407	5,126	5,022	2,683
Total major labour costs	*24,889	33,135	38,159	28,831
Finance and insurance				
Earnings	30,011	*40,723	33,686	33,840
Other labour costs	*6,159	6,277	5,010	5,407
Total major labour costs	36,170	*47,000	38,696	39,246
Property and business services				
Earnings	25,690	28,412	30,465	27,927
Other labour costs	2,673	3,151	3,901	3,191
Total major labour costs	28,363	31,563	34,366	31,119
Education				
Earnings	*21,394	*23,796	24,960	24,061
Other labour costs	*995	*1,369	1,504	1,384
Total major labour costs	*22,388	*25,165	26,464	25,445
Health and community services				
Earnings	22,369	17,475	20,391	20,328
Other labour costs	1,906	1,509	1,416	1,598
Total major labour costs	24,275	18,984	21,806	21,926
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*16,828	*21,578	*23,331	19,465
Other labour costs	*1,529	*2,435	*3,168	2,118
Total major labour costs	*18,356	*24,013	*26,499	21,583
Personal and other services				
Earnings	16,925	*23,467	*23,957	19,738
Other labour costs	1,213	*2,861	*2,861	1,771
Total major labour costs	18,138	*25,429	*26,818	21,509
Total				
Earnings	21,255	25,437	27,668	24,957
Other labour costs	1,980	2,951	3,668	2,923
Total major labour costs	23,235	28,388	31,335	27,879

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1990-91 — continued

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Mining				
Earnings	*92.5	*88.6	87.1	87.6
Other labour costs	*7.5	*11.4	12.9	12.4
Manufacturing				
Earnings	91.9	88.4	87.2	88.2
Other labour costs	8.1	11.6	12.8	11.8
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	93.9	86.1	83.9	84.6
Other labour costs	6.1	13.9	16.1	15.4
Construction				
Earnings	89.8	87.2	86.9	88.3
Other labour costs	10.2	12.8	13.1	11.7
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	90.2	88.8	88.4	89.1
Other labour costs	9.8	11.2	11.6	10.9
Retail trade				
Earnings	94.5	92.0	90.2	92.3
Other labour costs	5.5	8.0	9.8	7.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	95.0	93.1	90.6	92.8
Other labour costs	*5.0	6.9	9.4	7.2
Transport and storage				
Earnings	93.1	90.2	86.9	89.7
Other labour costs	6.9	9.8	13.1	10.3
Communication services				
Earnings	*94.3	84.5	86.8	90.7
Other labour costs	*5.7	15.5	13.2	9.3
Finance, and insurance				
Earnings	83.0	*86.6	87.1	86.2
Other labour costs	*17.0	13.4	12.9	13.8
Property and business services				
Earnings	90.6	90.0	88.6	89.7
Other labour costs	9.4	10.0	11.4	10.3
Education				
Earnings	*95.6	*94.6	94.3	94.6
Other labour costs	*4.4	*5.4	5.7	5.4
Health and community services				
Earnings	92.1	92.1	93.5	92.7
Other labour costs	7.9	7.9	6.5	7.3
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*91.7	*89.9	*88.0	90.2
Other labour costs	*8.3	*10.1	*12.0	9.8
Personal and other services				
Earnings	93.3	*92.3	*89.3	91.8
Other labour costs	6.7	*7.7	*10.7	8.2
Total				
Earnings	91.5	89.6	88.3	89.5
Other labour costs	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.5

For footnotes see end of table.



TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1991-92

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
	COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars)			
Mining				
Earnings	*33,430	*44,118	56,513	53,771
Other labour costs	*3,202	*8,074	8,194	7,927
Total major labour costs	*36,632	*52,192	64,707	61,699
Manufacturing				
Earnings	23,388	29,558	34,141	30,991
Other labour costs	1,822	3,702	5,034	4,102
Total major labour costs	25,209	33,260	39,175	35,093
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	24,185	28,100	32,476	31,285
Other labour costs	2,251	4,915	6,346	5,828
Total major labour costs	26,435	33,015	38,822	37,113
Construction				
Earnings	23,795	38,994	44,374	28,725
Other labour costs	2,917	6,389	6,781	3,942
Total major labour costs	26,712	45,383	51,155	32,667
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	26,289	30,847	35,951	30,280
Other labour costs	2,543	3,958	4,849	3,622
Total major labour costs	28,831	34,805	40,800	33,902
Retail trade				
Earnings	15,894	16,893	15,958	16,076
Other labour costs	936	1,246	1,956	1,415
Total major labour costs	16,830	18,139	17,915	17,491
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	12,568	15,663	18,150	15,193
Other labour costs	*1,410	1,170	1,784	1,422
Total major labour costs	13,979	16,834	19,934	16,615
Transport and storage				
Earnings	26,399	26,973	35,459	29,428
Other labour costs	1,953	3,006	5,189	3,355
Total major labour costs	28,352	29,979	40,647	32,782
Communication services				
Earnings	*21,875	*15,091	*35,413	*25,813
Other labour costs	*3,754	*1,106	*3,848	*3,020
Total major labour costs	*25,630	*16,197	*39,262	*28,833
Finance and insurance				
Earnings	35,784	*47,910	36,820	37,433
Other labour costs	*8,632	*8,669	5,768	6,397
Total major labour costs	44,416	*56,578	42,588	43,831
Property and business services				
Earnings	26,003	31,486	31,280	28,889
Other labour costs	2,804	3,788	4,005	3,389
Total major labour costs	28,808	35,274	35,284	32,278
Education				
Earnings	*17,224	*26,472	27,597	25,306
Other labour costs	*599	*1,748	2,091	1,717
Total major labour costs	*17,824	*28,220	29,689	27,023
Health and community services				
Earnings	21,485	18,437	22,289	21,132
Other labour costs	*1,643	1,496	1,624	1,599
Total major labour costs	23,128	19,933	23,913	22,731
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*19,091	*9,880	23,480	15,262
Other labour costs	*1,435	*1,006	*3,132	1,518
Total major labour costs	*20,526	*10,885	26,612	16,780
Personal and other services				
Earnings	18,702	*27,024	*26,321	22,228
Other labour costs	*1,306	*2,739	*3,446	2,112
Total major labour costs	20,008	*29,764	*29,767	24,339
Total				
Earnings	21,627	25,485	29,282	25,672
Other labour costs	2,040	2,964	3,931	3,032
Total major labour costs	23,667	28,449	33,213	28,703

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1991-92 — *continued*

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Mining				
Earnings	*91.3	*84.5	87.3	87.2
Other labour costs	*8.7	*15.5	12.7	12.8
Manufacturing				
Earnings	92.8	88.9	87.1	88.3
Other labour costs	7.2	11.1	12.9	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	91.5	85.1	83.7	84.3
Other labour costs	8.5	14.9	16.3	15.7
Construction				
Earnings	89.1	85.9	86.7	87.9
Other labour costs	10.9	14.1	13.3	12.1
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	91.2	88.6	88.1	89.3
Other labour costs	8.8	11.4	11.9	10.7
Retail trade				
Earnings	94.4	93.1	89.1	91.9
Other labour costs	5.6	6.9	10.9	8.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	89.9	93.0	91.1	91.4
Other labour costs	*10.1	7.0	8.9	8.6
Transport and storage				
Earnings	93.1	90.0	87.2	89.8
Other labour costs	6.9	10.0	12.8	10.2
Communication services				
Earnings	*85.4	*93.2	*90.2	*89.5
Other labour costs	*14.6	*6.8	*9.8	*10.5
Finance and insurance				
Earnings	80.6	*84.7	86.5	85.4
Other labour costs	*19.4	*15.3	13.5	14.6
Property and business services				
Earnings	90.3	89.3	88.7	89.5
Other labour costs	9.7	10.7	11.3	10.5
Education				
Earnings	*96.6	*93.8	93.0	93.6
Other labour costs	*3.4	*6.2	7.0	6.4
Health and community services				
Earnings	92.9	92.5	93.2	93.0
Other labour costs	*7.1	7.5	6.8	7.0
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*93.0	*90.8	88.2	91.0
Other labour costs	*7.0	*9.2	*11.8	9.0
Personal and other services				
Earnings	93.5	*90.8	*88.4	91.3
Other labour costs	*6.5	*9.2	*11.6	8.7
Total				
Earnings	91.4	89.6	88.2	89.4
Other labour costs	8.6	10.4	11.8	10.6

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
	COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars)			
Mining				
Earnings	32,422	*48,311	61,981	57,480
Other labour costs	3,665	*7,900	10,073	9,149
Total major labour costs	36,087	*56,212	72,054	66,628
Manufacturing				
Earnings	23,458	29,366	36,071	31,949
Other labour costs	2,129	4,081	5,516	4,495
Total major labour costs	25,587	33,447	41,587	36,444
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	22,811	28,201	42,075	38,440
Other labour costs	2,930	4,635	7,636	6,793
Total major labour costs	25,741	32,836	49,710	45,233
Construction				
Earnings	24,620	40,935	42,737	30,344
Other labour costs	2,757	6,258	*7,322	4,119
Total major labour costs	27,377	47,193	50,059	34,463
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	29,464	34,395	37,924	33,105
Other labour costs	3,131	4,820	5,859	4,332
Total major labour costs	32,595	39,215	43,782	37,437
Retail trade				
Earnings	16,422	19,747	17,790	17,563
Other labour costs	1,209	1,900	2,331	1,870
Total major labour costs	17,632	21,647	20,120	19,433
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	14,566	17,396	19,052	16,879
Other labour costs	*1,323	1,490	2,480	1,673
Total major labour costs	15,890	18,885	21,533	18,551
Transport and storage				
Earnings	21,285	29,569	42,746	31,665
Other labour costs	2,494	3,674	7,308	4,583
Total major labour costs	23,779	33,243	50,054	36,247
Communication services				
Earnings	18,702	33,015	41,947	31,266
Other labour costs	1,874	3,978	4,553	3,334
Total major labour costs	20,576	36,993	46,499	34,600
Finance and insurance				
Earnings	33,869	*51,412	39,094	38,888
Other labour costs	*6,819	*8,224	5,743	6,119
Total major labour costs	40,688	*59,636	44,837	45,007
Property and business services				
Earnings	26,517	*26,070	36,350	28,421
Other labour costs	2,250	*3,488	5,363	3,277
Total major labour costs	28,767	*29,558	41,713	31,697
Education				
Earnings	14,734	*28,813	24,085	23,588
Other labour costs	753	*2,723	1,794	1,839
Total major labour costs	*15,487	*31,536	25,879	25,427
Health and community services				
Earnings	25,023	19,794	21,082	22,282
Other labour costs	2,667	1,766	2,084	2,234
Total major labour costs	27,690	21,560	23,166	24,516
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*15,704	*6,633	27,765	14,772
Other labour costs	*1,503	*429	3,969	1,621
Total major labour costs	*17,207	*7,062	31,734	16,392
Personal and other services				
Earnings	21,792	*24,908	29,539	24,374
Other labour costs	*2,353	*2,795	4,162	2,862
Total major labour costs	24,145	*27,704	33,701	27,236
Total				
Earnings	22,790	25,439	30,700	26,654
Other labour costs	2,260	3,157	4,448	3,368
Total major labour costs	25,050	28,595	35,148	30,022

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.8 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *continued*

Industry division(a)	Employer size group			Total
	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	
COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Mining				
Earnings	89.8	*85.9	86.0	86.3
Other labour costs	10.2	*14.1	14.0	13.7
Manufacturing				
Earnings	91.7	87.8	86.7	87.7
Other labour costs	8.3	12.2	13.3	12.3
Electricity, gas and water supply				
Earnings	88.6	85.9	84.6	85.0
Other labour costs	11.4	14.1	15.4	15.0
Construction				
Earnings	89.9	86.7	85.4	88.0
Other labour costs	10.1	13.3	*14.6	12.0
Wholesale trade				
Earnings	90.4	87.7	86.6	88.4
Other labour costs	9.6	12.3	13.4	11.6
Retail trade				
Earnings	93.1	91.2	88.4	90.4
Other labour costs	6.9	8.8	11.6	9.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants				
Earnings	91.7	92.1	88.5	91.0
Other labour costs	*8.3	7.9	11.5	9.0
Transport and storage				
Earnings	89.5	88.9	85.4	87.4
Other labour costs	10.5	11.1	14.6	12.6
Communication services				
Earnings	90.9	89.2	90.2	90.4
Other labour costs	9.1	10.8	9.8	9.6
Finance and insurance				
Earnings	83.2	*86.2	87.2	86.4
Other labour costs	*16.8	*13.8	12.8	13.6
Property and business services				
Earnings	92.2	*88.2	87.1	89.7
Other labour costs	7.8	*11.8	12.9	10.3
Education				
Earnings	95.1	*91.4	93.1	92.8
Other labour costs	4.9	*8.6	6.9	7.2
Health and community services				
Earnings	90.4	91.8	91.0	90.9
Other labour costs	9.6	8.2	9.0	9.1
Cultural and recreational services				
Earnings	*91.3	*93.9	87.5	90.1
Other labour costs	*8.7	*6.1	12.5	9.9
Personal and other services				
Earnings	90.3	*89.9	87.7	89.5
Other labour costs	*9.7	*10.1	12.3	10.5
Total				
Earnings	91.0	89.0	87.3	88.8
Other labour costs	9.0	11.0	12.7	11.2

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0).Source: *Survey of Major Labour Costs*, unpublished data.

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE

		Employer size group			
		Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	Total
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	22,040	28,056	29,640	26,662
	1991-92	23,164	25,871	30,882	26,988
	1993-94	24,715	25,326	32,883	28,251
Other labour costs	1990-91	2,109	3,304	3,857	3,135
	1991-92	2,219	2,993	4,190	3,214
	1993-94	2,676	3,343	4,959	3,787
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>24,149</i>	<i>31,359</i>	<i>33,496</i>	<i>29,797</i>
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>25,383</i>	<i>28,864</i>	<i>35,072</i>	<i>30,201</i>
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>27,392</i>	<i>28,669</i>	<i>37,842</i>	<i>32,038</i>
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	91.3	89.5	88.5	89.5
	1991-92	91.3	89.6	88.1	89.4
	1993-94	90.2	88.3	86.9	88.2
Other labour costs	1990-91	8.7	10.5	11.5	10.5
	1991-92	8.7	10.4	11.9	10.6
	1993-94	9.8	11.7	13.1	11.8
<b>VICTORIA</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	21,359	26,378	28,259	25,439
	1991-92	21,547	27,007	30,168	26,544
	1993-94	23,506	25,054	31,451	27,303
Other labour costs	1990-91	2,040	3,508	4,318	3,341
	1991-92	1,972	3,574	4,476	3,427
	1993-94	2,273	3,118	4,704	3,528
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>23,398</i>	<i>29,886</i>	<i>32,577</i>	<i>28,780</i>
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>23,518</i>	<i>30,581</i>	<i>34,644</i>	<i>29,971</i>
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>25,779</i>	<i>28,172</i>	<i>36,155</i>	<i>30,831</i>
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	91.3	88.3	86.7	88.4
	1991-92	91.6	88.3	87.1	88.6
	1993-94	91.2	88.9	87.0	88.6
Other labour costs	1990-91	8.7	11.7	13.3	11.6
	1991-92	8.4	11.7	12.9	11.4
	1993-94	8.8	11.1	13.0	11.4

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

		<i>Employer size group</i>			
		<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	20,499	22,585	24,416	22,741
	1991-92	19,314	22,587	26,119	22,917
	1993-94	20,137	25,553	27,680	24,244
Other labour costs	1990-91	1,668	1,919	2,452	2,075
	1991-92	*1,893	2,138	2,682	2,276
	1993-94	1,860	2,731	3,357	2,635
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	1990-91	22,167	24,504	26,868	24,816
	1991-92	21,207	24,724	28,801	25,193
	1993-94	21,996	28,284	31,036	26,879
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	92.5	92.2	90.9	91.6
	1991-92	91.1	91.4	90.7	91.0
	1993-94	91.5	90.3	89.2	90.2
Other labour costs	1990-91	7.5	7.8	9.1	8.4
	1991-92	*8.9	8.6	9.3	9.0
	1993-94	8.5	9.7	10.8	9.8
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)—</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	20,178	24,236	23,385	22,661
	1991-92	20,956	25,147	25,670	23,867
	1993-94	22,050	25,525	24,881	23,942
Other labour costs	1990-91	1,902	2,957	3,326	2,760
	1991-92	1,893	*3,063	3,717	2,885
	1993-94	1,908	3,010	3,799	2,906
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	1990-91	22,080	27,193	26,711	25,421
	1991-92	22,848	28,210	29,387	26,752
	1993-94	23,958	28,535	28,680	26,848
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	91.4	89.1	87.5	89.1
	1991-92	91.7	89.1	87.4	89.2
	1993-94	92.0	89.5	86.8	89.2
Other labour costs	1990-91	8.6	10.9	12.5	10.9
	1991-92	8.3	*10.9	12.6	10.8
	1993-94	8.0	10.5	13.2	10.8

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

		Employer size group			
		Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	Total
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	20,387	23,551	26,708	23,806
	1991-92	21,029	27,212	27,894	25,458
	1993-94	20,428	27,269	30,472	25,850
Other labour costs	1990-91	2,142	2,566	3,378	2,749
	1991-92	2,178	3,090	3,416	2,917
	1993-94	1,872	3,321	4,123	3,069
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	1990-91	22,528	26,117	30,086	26,555
	1991-92	23,207	30,301	31,311	28,375
	1993-94	22,300	30,590	34,594	28,918
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	90.5	90.2	88.8	89.6
	1991-92	90.6	89.8	89.1	89.7
	1993-94	91.6	89.1	88.1	89.4
Other labour costs	1990-91	9.5	9.8	11.2	10.4
	1991-92	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.3
	1993-94	8.4	10.9	11.9	10.6
<b>TASMANIA</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars) -</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	18,983	19,905	28,955	22,085
	1991-92	16,897	21,737	28,018	21,549
	1993-94	19,451	22,093	28,252	23,183
Other labour costs	1990-91	1,406	2,122	3,637	2,280
	1991-92	1,351	2,587	3,742	2,404
	1993-94	1,944	2,868	4,307	2,997
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	1990-91	20,389	22,026	32,592	24,365
	1991-92	18,249	24,324	31,760	23,953
	1993-94	21,396	24,961	32,559	26,160
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	93.1	90.4	88.8	90.6
	1991-92	92.6	89.4	88.2	90.0
	1993-94	90.9	88.5	86.8	88.6
Other labour costs	1990-91	6.9	9.6	11.2	9.4
	1991-92	7.4	10.6	11.8	10.0
	1993-94	9.1	11.5	13.2	11.4

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.9 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS BY STATE — *continued*

		<i>Employer size group</i>			
		<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	21,817	22,184	31,690	24,103
	1991-92	22,906	22,441	34,704	24,729
	1993-94	22,168	27,205	28,145	25,594
Other labour costs	1990-91	1,262	1,639	3,918	1,961
	1991-92	1,457	1,393	4,177	1,898
	1993-94	1,524	2,733	3,232	2,415
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>23,078</i>	<i>23,823</i>	<i>35,608</i>	<i>26,064</i>
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>24,364</i>	<i>23,834</i>	<i>38,881</i>	<i>26,627</i>
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>23,692</i>	<i>29,937</i>	<i>31,378</i>	<i>28,008</i>
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	94.5	93.1	89.0	92.5
	1991-92	94.0	94.2	89.3	92.9
	1993-94	93.6	90.9	89.7	91.4
Other labour costs	1990-91	5.5	6.9	11.0	7.5
	1991-92	6.0	5.8	10.7	7.1
	1993-94	6.4	9.1	10.3	8.6
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>					
<i>Costs per employee (dollars)-</i>					
Earnings	1990-91	20,666	26,650	18,935	22,667
	1991-92	21,398	24,975	*26,842	23,905
	1993-94	22,051	27,139	21,828	23,504
Other labour costs	1990-91	1,840	2,686	*2,436	2,274
	1991-92	1,913	2,434	*3,202	2,372
	1993-94	2,312	3,337	2,850	2,769
<i>Total major labour costs</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>22,506</i>	<i>29,336</i>	<i>21,371</i>	<i>24,941</i>
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>23,311</i>	<i>27,409</i>	<i>*30,043</i>	<i>26,277</i>
	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>24,363</i>	<i>30,476</i>	<i>24,678</i>	<i>26,273</i>
<b>COSTS AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>					
Earnings	1990-91	91.8	90.8	88.6	90.9
	1991-92	91.8	91.1	*89.3	91.0
	1993-94	90.5	89.1	88.5	89.5
Other labour costs	1990-91	8.2	9.2	*11.4	9.1
	1991-92	8.2	8.9	*10.7	9.0
	1993-94	9.5	10.9	11.5	10.5

Source: Survey of Major Labour Costs 1993-94, unpublished data.



## TRAINING EXPENDITURE

### Introduction

This section contains results from the 1993 Employer Training Expenditure survey for the private sector. The survey collected information on employers' expenditure on formal training for their employees during the period 1 July to 30 September 1993. Training expenditure includes wages and salaries and other expenditure on formal training. Formal training is defined as training activities which have a structured plan and format designed to develop job related skills and competence.

The previous Training Expenditure survey was conducted in 1990. Details of the 1990 survey, as they relate to small business, are included for comparative purposes.

### Overview

It is estimated that Australian employers in the private sector spent the equivalent of 2.6 per cent of gross wages and salaries on the formal training of their employees during the period 1 July to 30 September 1993. Average expenditure was \$163 per employee and employees received an average of 5.0 hours of formal training. Over the same period in 1990, private sector employers spent the equivalent of 2.2 per cent of gross wages and salaries on formal training with employees again receiving an average of 5.0 hours of formal training.

### Training expenditure undertaken by small business

For businesses employing less than 20 people, expenditure on training in the September quarter 1993 was equivalent to 1.7 per cent of gross wages and salaries (up 31 per cent on 1990). Average expenditure was \$86 per employee (up 26 per cent on 1990) and 4 hours, on average, were spent in formal training (unchanged on 1990 hours). It should be noted that from 1 July 1990, the Federal Government introduced a Training Guarantee Levy which initially required companies with payrolls of more than \$200,000 to spend a minimum 1.0 per cent of their payrolls on training. This levy was increased for 1993-94 to 1.5 per cent for businesses with a payroll of \$226,000 or more.

As shown in Table 5.10, the proportion of employers employing less than 20 people who reported some training expenditure was 18.0 per cent and is consistent with the 1990 estimate of 18.5 per cent. Table 5.11 shows that for those employers who did undertake some training, expenditure averaged \$269 per employee for businesses with less than 20 employees, compared with \$215 for businesses with 20-99 employees, while businesses with more than 100 employees averaged \$211 per employee.

For businesses with less than 20 employees that undertook some training, each employee received, on average, approximately 13 hours of formal training compared with 6 hours for all other employees. This represented an average expenditure of \$21 per training hour for small businesses compared with an estimated \$34 for businesses with 20-99 employees and \$38 for all other businesses.

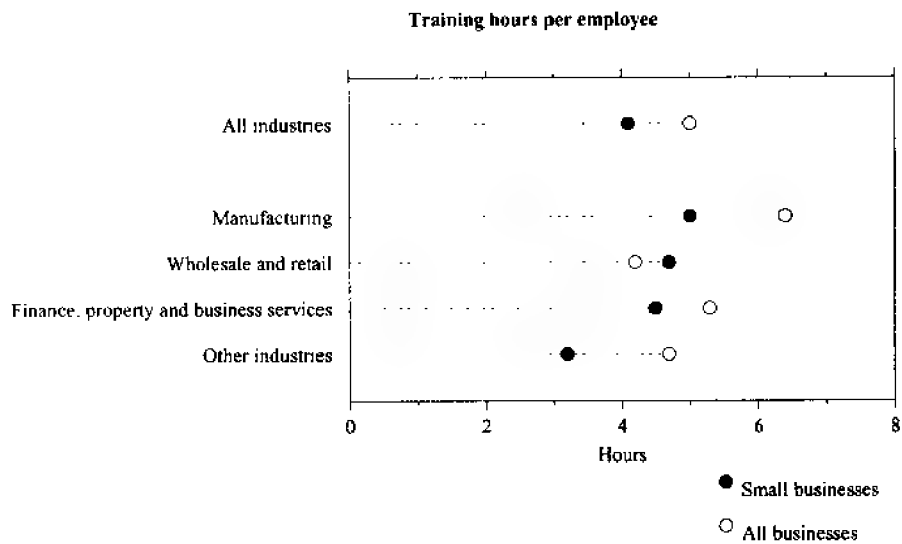
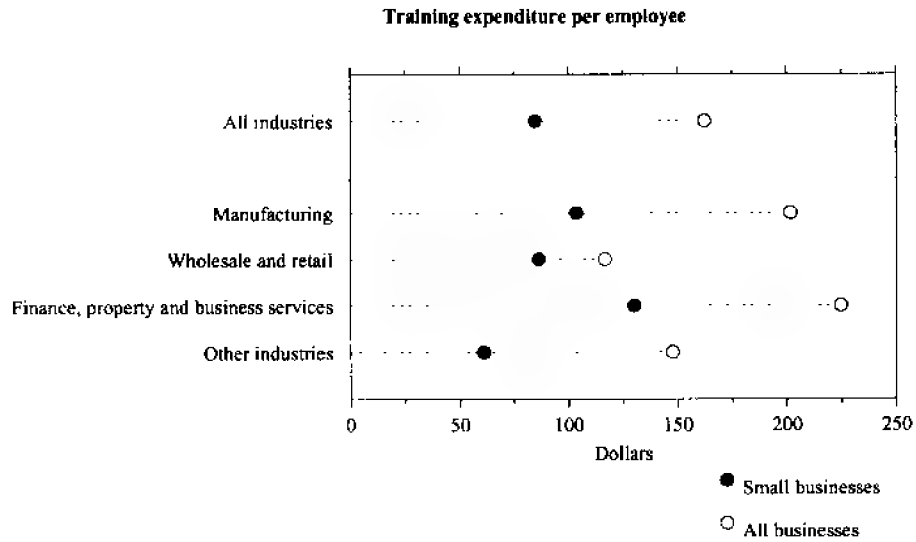
### ... expenditure and training by industry

For businesses with less than 20 employees, details of training expenditure are only available for selected industries due to the sample size. For those industries for which data are available, each industry shows lower expenditure per employee for businesses with less than 20 employees than for larger businesses. Employers in the Finance, property and business services industries reported the highest level of average training expenditure for businesses with less than 20 employees (\$130 per employee), while employees in the Manufacturing industry undertook the highest number of training hours (5.0 hours per employee).

### ... expenditure and training by State

Table 5.12 provides a State breakup of training expenditure and hours of training undertaken. For businesses employing less than 20 people, data for Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are not available due to unacceptably high sampling variability. For other States within this employer size group, training expenditure was highest in South Australia (\$142) and lowest in Victoria (\$75). Hours spent on training for these same businesses varied from 3.5 hours in Victoria to 4.5 hours in South Australia and New South Wales. In contrast, for all businesses, Western Australia had the highest expenditure (\$196 per employee) and the Australian Capital Territory the lowest (\$70). For these same businesses, hours spent on training varied from 5.8 hours for Western Australia to 3.0 hours for the Australian Capital Territory.

**DIAGRAM 5.11 TRAINING EXPENDITURE  
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1993**



**TABLE 5.10 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, PRIVATE SECTOR  
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1990 AND 1993, AUSTRALIA**

Industry division(a)	Employer size group							
	1-19		20-99		100 or more		Total	
	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
<i>Manufacturing—</i>								
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	*1.2	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.6
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	*69.6	103.8	73.6	136.1	185.4	258.0	142.8	201.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	5.5	5.0	3.4	4.8	7.4	7.4	6.2	6.4
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	29.4	35.7	63.3	83.1	96.7	98.5	39.1	46.7
<i>Wholesale and retail trade --</i>								
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.4
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	53.0	86.6	105.6	165.6	117.0	119.2	93.3	116.8
Training hours per employee (hrs)	*3.0	*4.7	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.2
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	*13.9	18.8	64.0	71.1	84.2	98.8	18.6	23.5
<i>Finance, property and business services—</i>								
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	*2.1	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.1
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	*118.1	130.3	215.8	307.8	295.5	251.6	223.5	224.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	*3.1	4.5	4.9	6.7	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.3
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	15.7	*17.7	74.7	83.8	90.1	99.7	21.0	*21.9
<i>Other industries(c)—</i>								
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.5
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	*59.0	61.1	*104.9	171.5	178.7	213.0	117.4	148.0
Training hours per employee (hrs)	*4.7	3.2	3.8	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.7
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	20.7	13.9	57.7	82.5	93.1	95.5	24.9	20.1
<i>Total all industries—</i>								
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.6
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	67.9	84.9	112.5	180.5	181.8	208.0	132.1	162.6
Training hours per employee (hrs)	4.0	4.1	4.1	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.9	5.0
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	18.3	18.0	62.8	79.4	91.9	97.6	23.6	24.0

(a) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) The statistical unit for the survey is referred to as the 'employer', and comprises all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory. Generally, each statistical unit was classified to the industry which reflected the predominant activity in the State or Territory. (c) ASIC codes B, D, E, G, H, 71, K, 91-93.

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1993*, unpublished data.

**TABLE 5.11 AVERAGE TRAINING EXPENDITURE: EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY EMPLOYER  
SIZE, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1993, AUSTRALIA**

	Employer size group			Total
	1-19	20-99	100 or more	
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total training expenditure per employee (\$)	268.7	215.0	211.0	219.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	13.0	6.4	5.6	6.8
Total training expenditure per training hour (\$ per hour)	20.7	33.8	37.6	32.3

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1993*, unpublished data.

**TABLE 5.12 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY STATE AND EMPLOYER SIZE, PRIVATE SECTOR  
JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1993**

	Employer size group			
	1-19	20-99	100 or more	Total
<i>New South Wales</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.6
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	82.6	170.8	226.6	165.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	*4.5	5.0	5.5	5.0
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	13.4	74.8	96.4	18.5
<i>Victoria—</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.3	3.1	3.3	2.7
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	75.3	207.3	232.1	179.8
Training hours per employee (hrs)	3.5	6.2	6.1	5.4
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	19.2	80.6	97.8	24.7
<i>Queensland—</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	*1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	*89.1	174.2	133.9	130.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	(*)	5.3	4.1	4.3
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	20.4	83.9	98.3	30.5
<i>South Australia</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	*2.9	1.9	2.7	2.5
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	*142.3	119.9	169.0	147.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	*4.5	3.9	5.6	4.8
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	30.8	72.5	99.4	37.1
<i>Western Australia -</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.6	3.3	3.7	3.0
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	84.4	234.6	264.3	196.8
Training hours per employee (hrs)	4.2	6.6	6.7	5.8
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	*26.5	94.0	98.4	32.1
<i>Tasmania--</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	(*)	*2.8	3.0	*2.6
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	(*)	*148.7	205.2	139.2
Training hours per employee (hrs)	(*)	*4.2	6.8	6.0
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	(*)	90.4	100.0	(*)
<i>Northern Territory—</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	(*)	*3.5	3.6	3.0
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	(*)	(*)	245.2	173.7
Training hours per employee (hrs)	(*)	*4.3	*5.8	4.1
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	(*)	*66.5	86.3	(*)
<i>Australian Capital Territory--</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	(*)	*1.8	2.2	1.8
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	(*)	*79.3	97.9	*70.9
Training hours per employee (hrs)	(*)	*2.8	4.1	*3.0
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	(*)	*46.9	100.0	*14.3
<i>Australia</i>				
Total training expenditure - (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.7	2.8	3.0	2.6
Training expenditure per employee (\$)	84.9	180.5	208.0	162.6
Training hours per employee (hrs)	4.1	5.3	5.5	5.0
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(a)	18.0	79.4	97.6	24.0

(a) The statistical unit for the Training Expenditure survey is referred to as the 'employer', and comprises all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1993, unpublished data.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The statistics presented in Tables 5.13 and 5.14 have been compiled from data collected in the Survey of Research and Experimental Development. The statistics include research and development (R&D) activity undertaken in both the private and public sectors. The survey collects statistics on expenditure and human resources devoted to R&D carried out in Australia by businesses within the Business Enterprise Sector.

The Business Enterprise Sector mainly includes all businesses whose primary activity is the production of goods or services for sale to the general public at a price intended to cover at least the cost of production of those goods and services. In Tables 5.13 and 5.14, 'employer size' refers to total employment, including employees and working proprietors and partners.

### Main findings

#### *... all businesses*

Table 5.13 shows that in 1993-94 just under 2,900 businesses undertook R&D activity, a 17 per cent increase on the 1991-92 estimate. Over the same period there was a steady increase in human resources and expenditure devoted to R&D, with human resources increasing 9 per cent and expenditure up 28 per cent.

#### *... small business*

In 1993-94 nearly 1,300 small businesses (those employing less than 20 people) undertook R&D activity. This was about 44 per cent of the total number of businesses undertaking R&D. Human resources devoted to R&D by small business were estimated to be just below 3,000 person years, representing 12.6 per cent of the total human resources allocated to R&D by all businesses. Small business expenditure on R&D totalled nearly \$239m in 1993-94, or 8 per cent of the total R&D expenditure undertaken by all businesses.

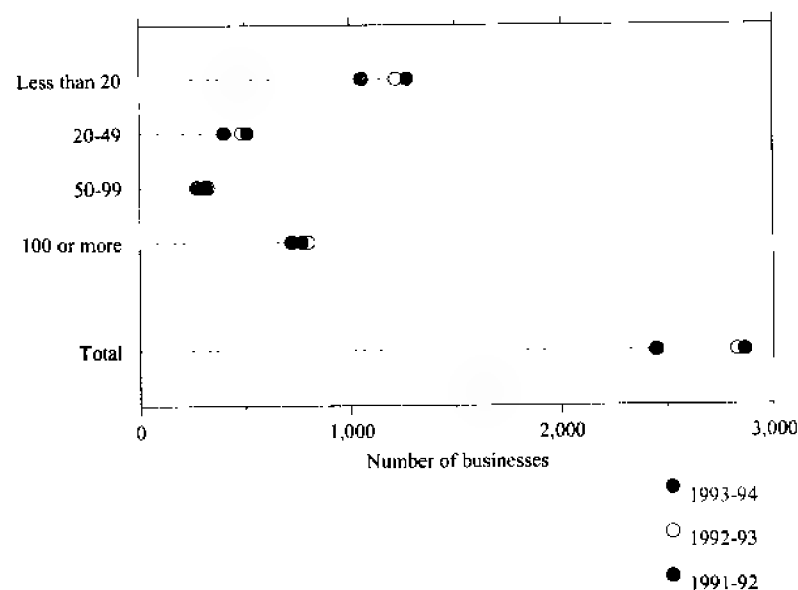
The number of small businesses undertaking R&D increased by 21 per cent between 1991-92 and 1993-94. Over the same period, human resources and expenditure devoted to R&D increased by 22 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

#### *... manufacturing dominates*

The Manufacturing sector continued to undertake the largest amount of R&D activity. In 1993-94, the manufacturing industry accounted for nearly 52 per cent of the number of small businesses undertaking R&D, along with 49 per cent of human resource allocation to R&D and 49 per cent of the expenditure undertaken on R&D.

New South Wales and Victorian small businesses together accounted for 68.5 per cent of the total expenditure undertaken by small business on R&D in 1993-94.

DIAGRAM 5.12 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT:  
NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, BY EMPLOYER SIZE



**DIAGRAM 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT  
BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION  
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1993-94**

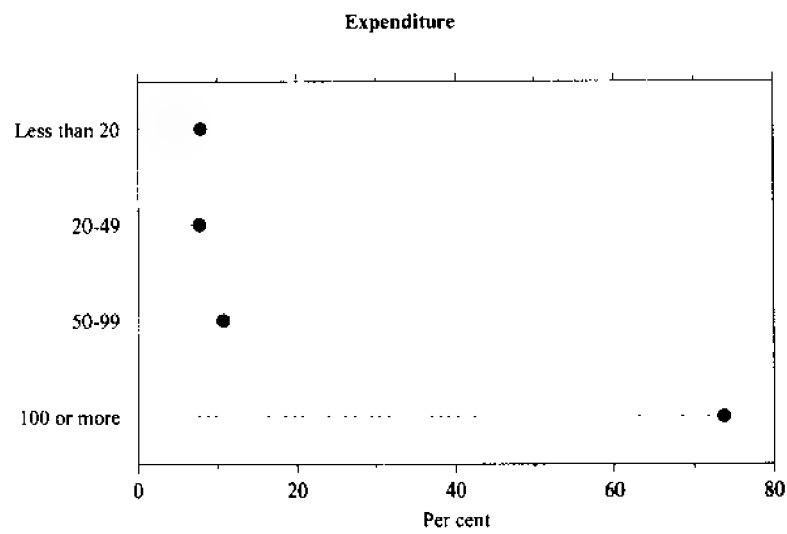
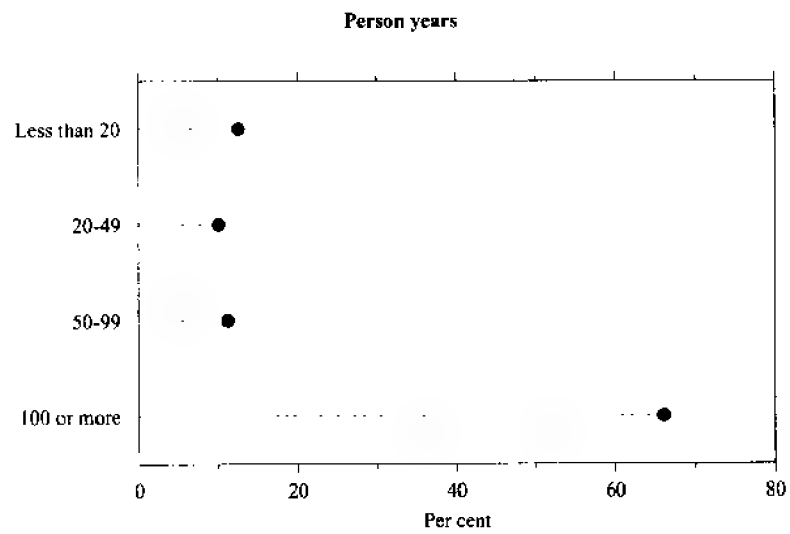


TABLE 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES(a), AUSTRALIA

Industry and type of expenditure	Employer size group				Total
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES PERFORMING R&D					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	573	263	194	492	1,522
Wholesale and retail trade	94	43	31	67	235
Property and business services	283	71	24	44	422
Research and scientific institutions	44	8	4	4	60
Other nec	61	17	17	111	206
Total all industries	1,055	402	270	718	2,445
1992-93					
Manufacturing	633	312	234	562	1,741
Wholesale and retail trade	105	49	32	72	258
Property and business services	356	88	33	48	525
Research and scientific institutions	48	11	3	3	65
Other nec	77	24	22	114	237
Total all industries	1,219	484	324	799	2,826
1993-94					
Manufacturing	661	322	222	548	1,753
Wholesale and retail trade	105	57	28	70	260
Property and business services	385	96	40	45	566
Research and scientific institutions	46	12	5	4	67
Other nec	75	25	18	101	219
Total all industries	1,272	512	313	768	2,865
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVOTED TO R&D (person years)					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	1,230	1,010	1,003	8,423	11,665
Wholesale and retail trade	177	188	n.p.	n.p.	1,708
Property and business services	737	480	436	1,445	3,097
Research and scientific institutions	146	146	n.p.	n.p.	725
Other nec	97	45	157	3,779	4,078
Total all industries	2,387	1,869	1,985	15,032	21,273
1992-93					
Manufacturing	1,342	1,112	1,210	9,224	12,887
Wholesale and retail trade	188	177	n.p.	n.p.	1,704
Property and business services	860	627	726	1,435	3,648
Research and scientific institutions	154	259	n.p.	n.p.	808
Other nec	121	46	138	3,491	3,796
Total all industries	2,665	2,222	2,483	15,474	22,844
1993-94					
Manufacturing	1,434	1,151	1,138	9,723	13,447
Wholesale and retail trade	220	203	260	1,054	1,737
Property and business services	977	651	792	1,538	3,957
Research and scientific institutions	134	285	249	107	775
Other nec	151	58	164	2,922	3,294
Total all industries	2,916	2,348	2,603	15,344	23,210

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 5.13 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES(a), AUSTRALIA — continued**

Industry and type of expenditure	Employer size group				Total
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
EXPENDITURE ON R&D (\$'000)					
1991-92					
Industry					
Manufacturing	94,728	82,783	131,948	1,036,030	1,345,489
Wholesale and retail trade	14,329	16,154	n.p.	n.p.	205,959
Property and business services	61,709	43,398	49,193	143,832	298,132
Research and scientific institutions	14,952	12,016	n.p.	n.p.	66,582
Other nec	8,560	5,473	21,053	410,420	445,506
Type of expenditure					
Capital expenditure	22,727	12,347	37,717	236,418	309,209
Labour costs(b)	101,102	86,306	96,602	819,048	1,103,058
Other current expenditure	70,448	61,172	102,724	715,058	949,401
Total expenditure	194,277	159,824	237,043	1,770,524	2,361,668
1992-93					
Industry					
Manufacturing	98,513	105,925	118,330	1,365,227	1,687,995
Wholesale and retail trade	15,529	14,321	n.p.	n.p.	223,433
Property and business services	66,534	59,928	72,562	164,353	363,377
Research and scientific institutions	12,784	29,457	n.p.	n.p.	83,752
Other nec	21,502	10,571	19,182	433,757	485,012
Type of expenditure					
Capital expenditure	20,722	18,817	32,581	314,765	386,885
Labour costs(b)	110,330	109,955	123,181	874,989	1,218,455
Other current expenditure	83,809	91,430	100,601	962,389	1,238,229
Total expenditure	214,861	220,202	256,363	2,152,143	2,843,569
1993-94					
Industry					
Manufacturing	117,359	107,986	115,461	1,345,754	1,686,560
Wholesale and retail trade	16,881	15,798	29,044	159,688	221,411
Property and business services	73,891	66,878	135,480	159,664	435,913
Research and scientific institutions	n.p.	31,970	24,168	n.p.	82,983
Other nec	n.p.	11,316	19,574	n.p.	601,350
Type of expenditure					
Capital expenditure	24,402	24,463	75,408	310,842	435,115
Labour costs(b)	127,411	112,727	135,273	895,865	1,271,276
Other current expenditure	86,735	96,757	113,047	1,025,287	1,321,825
Total expenditure	238,548	233,947	323,727	2,231,994	3,028,216

(a) Excludes businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing. (b) Includes wages and salaries, payroll tax, payments to contract staff on the payroll, fringe benefits tax and workers compensation insurance, overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses, commission payments, holiday pay, long service leave payments, sick pay, employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia (8104.0), Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises (Inter Year Survey), Australia (8114.0), and unpublished data.



**TABLE 5.14 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES,  
BY STATE  
(\$'000)**

	Employer size group				
Industry	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Total
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	32,219	35,883	51,288	326,014	445,404
All other industries	40,940	30,069	28,457	336,566	436,032
Total	73,160	65,951	79,745	662,580	881,436
1992-93					
Manufacturing	35,296	45,366	63,445	416,353	560,459
All other industries	46,747	41,181	41,567	359,006	488,502
Total	82,043	86,547	105,012	775,359	1,048,961
1993-94					
Manufacturing	41,444	44,510	63,238	404,884	554,076
All other industries	52,853	45,432	118,107	323,993	540,385
Total	94,297	89,942	181,345	728,877	1,094,461
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN VICTORIA					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	31,543	19,173	29,561	501,837	582,114
All other industries	27,120	27,462	63,715	203,822	322,119
Total	58,663	46,635	93,276	705,659	904,233
1992-93					
Manufacturing	31,611	31,760	27,922	617,684	708,977
All other industries	27,751	49,117	73,529	227,329	377,726
Total	59,362	80,877	101,451	845,013	1,086,703
1993-94					
Manufacturing	35,411	35,607	24,871	637,735	733,624
All other industries	33,676	47,105	67,108	256,183	404,072
Total	69,087	82,712	91,979	893,918	1,137,696
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN QUEENSLAND					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	13,842	5,967	6,630	44,249	70,688
All other industries	8,574	4,328	5,267	89,932	108,101
Total	22,417	10,295	11,896	134,181	178,789
1992-93					
Manufacturing	14,964	7,132	8,354	52,256	82,706
All other industries	19,755	11,075	9,927	76,899	117,656
Total	34,720	18,207	18,281	129,155	200,362
1993-94					
Manufacturing	16,931	8,121	9,532	68,664	103,248
All other industries	13,526	16,853	7,748	82,430	120,556
Total	30,457	24,974	17,280	151,094	223,804
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	5,566	n.p.	n.p.	29,390	80,765
All other industries	9,264	n.p.	n.p.	72,061	91,847
Total	14,830	13,473	42,858	101,450	172,612
1992-93					
Manufacturing	7,491	5,877	9,536	156,917	179,820
All other industries	11,460	5,009	6,079	89,443	111,991
Total	18,951	10,886	15,614	246,360	291,811
1993-94					
Manufacturing	10,813	8,624	6,965	99,076	125,477
All other industries	9,713	6,049	6,168	171,598	193,528
Total	20,526	14,673	13,133	270,674	319,005

For footnotes see end of table.

**TABLE 5.14 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES,  
BY STATE — *continued*  
(\$'000)**

	Employer size group				
Industry	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Total
<b>EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	8,783	7,874	4,950	89,786	111,393
All other industries	10,363	7,103	1,402	9,302	28,170
Total	19,146	14,977	6,353	99,088	139,563
1992-93					
Manufacturing	7,046	6,773	6,714	90,151	110,685
All other industries	6,199	6,035	3,840	21,673	37,747
Total	13,246	12,808	10,554	111,824	148,432
1993-94					
Manufacturing	6,320	8,217	8,595	103,049	126,181
All other industries	5,535	8,549	7,139	14,511	35,734
Total	11,855	16,766	15,734	117,560	161,916
<b>EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN TASMANIA</b>					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	34,762	36,855
All other industries	n.p.	n.p.	—	4,227	5,236
Total	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	38,989	42,091
1992-93					
Manufacturing	669	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	25,150
All other industries	1,054	n.p.	—	n.p.	2,942
Total	1,723	n.p.	n.p.	23,192	28,092
1993-94					
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15,460	20,136
All other industries	n.p.	n.p.	—	3,386	5,456
Total	3,638	n.p.	n.p.	18,846	25,592
<b>EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	n.p.
All other industries	n.p.	—	—	1,542	n.p.
Total	n.p.	—	n.p.	1,542	2,254
1992-93					
Manufacturing	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	577
All other industries	n.p.	n.p.	—	1,529	1,589
Total	543	n.p.	n.p.	1,529	2,166
1993-94					
Manufacturing	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	421
All other industries	n.p.	—	n.p.	2,651	2,889
Total	n.p.	—	n.p.	2,651	3,310
<b>EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>					
1991-92					
Manufacturing	1,029	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.
All other industries	1,462	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	2,491	n.p.	n.p.	10,588	19,781
1992-93					
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	8,372
All other industries	2,418	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12,945
Total	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,482	21,317
1993-94					
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	4,979
All other industries	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,152	15,647
Total	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10,152	20,626

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia (8104.0), Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises (Inter Year Survey), Australia (8114.0), and unpublished data.

## INNOVATION IN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

The ABS released results from two innovation surveys during 1995. The major survey was the first comprehensive survey of innovation in the Manufacturing Industry conducted by the ABS. This survey collected details of innovative activities undertaken by manufacturers between July 1991 and June 1994. The second survey was restricted to selected non-manufacturing industries and only collected details of the level and main types of innovations. The main aim of this survey was to assess which industries are most innovative.

Both surveys were based on concepts and standard questions developed jointly by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat (the statistical office for the European Union). These concepts have been published in *OECD Proposed Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Technological Innovation Data* (OECD Paris, 1992), known as the Oslo Manual.

The Oslo Manual was developed solely for surveys of the Manufacturing Sector and the standard questions asked are relevant only for those types of businesses. In the manual, technological innovation is defined to '... comprise new products and processes and significant technological changes of products and processes. An innovation has been implemented if it has been introduced on the market (product innovation) or used within a production process (process innovation). Innovations therefore involve a series of scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial activities...'.

The manual indicates that technological innovation can comprise any of the following activities:

- design;
- research and development;
- acquisition of technology in the form of patents, licences and trademarks;
- acquisition of technology in the form of machinery and equipment;
- tooling up and industrial engineering;
- manufacturing start-up and pre-production development; and
- marketing for new products.

As the product/process split did not seem appropriate for service businesses, the non-manufacturing survey collected information on the introduction of new services and substantially changed ways of delivering existing services.

As well as collecting data in the form comparable with the international standards for technological innovation, the ABS also included an additional question on non-technological innovation.

It should be noted that the data from the two surveys are not directly comparable as the reference periods are different. The data for the manufacturing survey relates to activities during the period July 1991 to June 1994, while the non-manufacturing survey relates to activities during the period July 1993 to June 1994.

## Innovation in Australian manufacturing

### Main findings

#### ... all businesses

In the three year period July 1991 to June 1994:

- 43 per cent of Australian manufacturing businesses undertook one or more innovative activities.
- 34 per cent of Australian manufacturing businesses undertook technological innovation while 24 per cent undertook non-technological innovation.

#### ... small manufacturing businesses

The likelihood of a manufacturing business to be innovative increased with the size of the business. About 30 per cent of businesses with employment of less than 5 people were found to be innovative during the three year period July 1991 to June 1994. Over the same period, of all manufacturing businesses employing less than 100 people, about 40 per cent were innovative.

### Expenditure on innovation

#### ... all manufacturing businesses

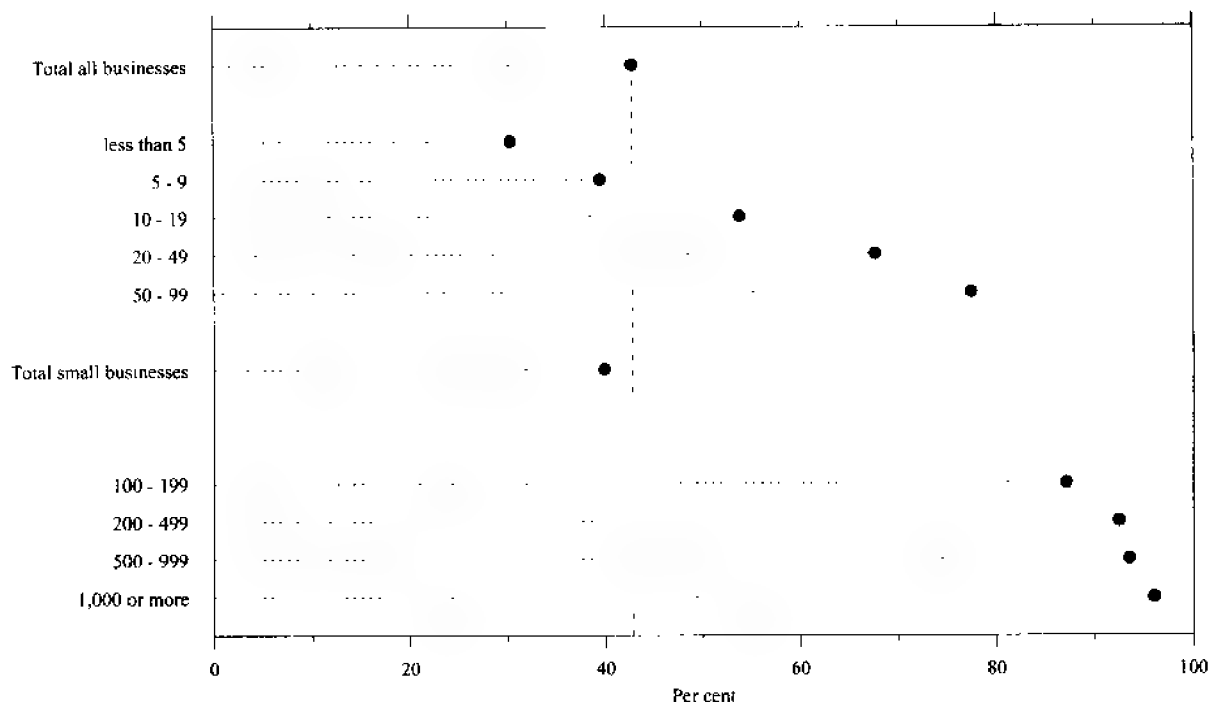
During 1993-94 Australian manufacturers spent an estimated \$5.2 billion on technologically innovative activities. On average, each technologically innovative business spent \$486,000 on innovation.

Most innovation expenditure was on Tooling up (49 per cent), followed by Research and development with 35 per cent.

#### ... small manufacturing businesses

Manufacturing businesses employing less than 100 people spent almost \$1.3 billion on technologically innovative activities which represented about 25 per cent of the total for all manufacturing. The average expenditure by each of these small business innovators was \$132,000.

DIAGRAM 5.14 PROPORTION OF MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES UNDERTAKING ONE OR MORE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, JUNE 1994



**TABLE 5.15 PROPORTION OF MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES UNDERTAKING INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES(a) BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, JUNE 1994 (per cent)**

Employer size group	Innovation type				
	Product	Process	Technological(b)	Non-technological	One or more
Less than 5	22.6	14.5	25.0	12.1	30.3
5-9	25.3	20.4	29.6	21.4	39.5
10-19	36.1	27.2	41.3	32.1	53.8
20-49	44.9	40.8	50.7	48.2	67.7
50-99	54.4	50.7	60.9	59.1	77.5
Total small business	27.6	20.1	31.2	21.7	39.9
100-199	67.2	61.3	74.8	70.7	87.1
200-499	73.1	64.2	81.2	78.3	92.5
500-999	75.8	76.5	83.7	81.1	93.5
1,000 or more	83.0	87.0	90.3	86.2	96.0
Total all business	29.9	23.1	33.7	24.2	42.8

(a) Relates to innovation undertaken during the period July 1991 to June 1994. (b) Those businesses which undertook product and/or process innovation during the three year period July 1991 to June 1994.

Source: *Innovation in Australian Manufacturing, 1994* (8116.0).

**TABLE 5.16 EXPENDITURE ON INNOVATION ACTIVITIES BY MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATORS(a) BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, 1993-94**

Employer size group	Innovative activity					Average expenditure per innovator	
	Acquisition of technology		Training	Tooling up	Marketing		Total
	R&D						
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$'000)
Less than 5	94.8	8.7	7.6	84.8	23.0	218.9	63.1
5-9	45.6	3.3	7.7	68.4	11.2	136.1	63.4
10-19	62.5	12.3	10.9	87.1	20.0	192.8	104.9
20-49	103.6	8.7	20.6	176.9	22.3	332.1	236.1
50-99	172.3	19.2	19.3	161.5	21.9	394.2	507.5
Total small business	478.7	52.2	66.1	578.7	98.4	1,274.1	132.2
100-199	147.2	18.3	16.6	267.5	44.4	494.1	1,142.7
200-499	271.8	39.0	20.9	347.6	76.7	756.1	2,568.9
500-999	200.3	33.2	18.3	219.1	48.7	519.7	4,160.8
1,000 or more	712.2	70.8	67.2	1,134.2	124.5	2,108.8	19,915.9
Total all business	1,810.3	213.5	189.1	2,547.2	392.6	5,152.8	486.4

(a) Those businesses which undertook product and/or process innovation during the three year period July 1991 to June 1994

Source: *Innovation in Australian Manufacturing, 1994* (8116.0)

### Innovation in selected Australian non-manufacturing industries

This survey excluded ANZSIC Divisions A (Agriculture), C (Manufacturing) and M (Government administration and defence). The data relates to innovation undertaken during the period July 1993 to June 1994.

As can be seen in Table 5.17, for all the selected industries surveyed, 21 per cent of businesses undertook one or more innovative activities during the period from July 1993 to June 1994.

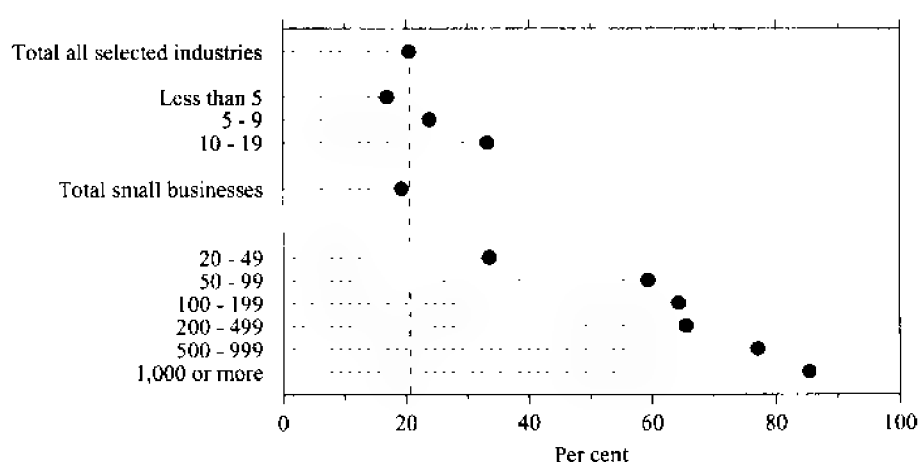
#### ... by type of innovation

Non-technological innovation occurred more frequently than technological innovation with 14 per cent of all businesses surveyed involved in non-technological innovation compared to 12 per cent involved in technological innovation.

#### ... by business size

As with the manufacturing sector, non-manufacturing larger businesses were also more likely to be involved in innovative activities. 19 per cent of small businesses (those employing less than 20 people) recorded one or more form of innovation during 1993-94 compared to 51 per cent of other businesses.

**DIAGRAM 5.15 PROPORTION OF NON-MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES UNDERTAKING ONE OR MORE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, JUNE 1994**



**TABLE 5.17 PROPORTION OF BUSINESSES IN SELECTED NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES(a) UNDERTAKING INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP, 1993-94(b) (per cent)**

Employer size group	Innovation type				
	Goods	Services	Technological(c)	Non-technological	One or more
Less than 5	4.2	7.7	10.0	10.1	17.0
5-9	8.1	9.1	13.0	16.6	23.8
10-19	10.0	14.8	18.7	29.2	33.3
Total small business	5.3	8.4	11.1	12.6	19.3
20-49	3.9	10.0	13.5	30.6	33.6
50-99	8.8	21.5	25.7	50.5	59.4
100-199	12.7	19.7	27.6	61.1	64.4
200-499	8.6	21.7	26.4	61.3	65.6
500-999	14.3	26.3	31.5	72.9	77.1
1,000 or more	19.8	33.1	40.0	80.7	85.5
Total all selected industries	5.4	8.7	11.5	14.0	20.6

(a) Excludes the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Government administration and defence industries. (b) Relates to innovation undertaken during the period July 1993 to June 1994. (c) Those businesses which undertook goods and/or services innovation during the period July 1993 to June 1994.

Source: *Innovation in Selected Australian Industries, 1994* (8118.0)

## CHAPTER 6

### SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

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#### Introduction

This chapter provides information on the structure, legal status, activity and performance of small business in the Australian economy. Included are details of:

- Business operations by size and industry;
- Legal status of employing businesses;
- Detailed profile of the Mining industry for 1992-93 and 1993-94; and
- Detailed profile of the Agriculture industry for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Statistical information presented in these industry profiles has been drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' program of integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys. The profiles complement the series presented in the previous edition of this publication. In cases where no more recent data are available - for example, the Retail industry profile - the section has been excluded. Refer to Chapter 8 of this publication for details of the most recent data available for particular industries.

A detailed profile of the Manufacturing industry is usually provided in this section. At the time of printing, the most recent available data related to 1990-91 and has not been included. Data for 1991-92 and 1992-93 are expected to become available shortly and can be obtained by contacting the ABS Small Business Unit (see Inquiries section on page iii).

Information presented in this chapter was collected using a common framework of reporting units, common data concepts and a common standard industrial classification, the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0).

Care should be taken when comparing data in this chapter with data in previous chapters. The statistical unit used is the management unit whereas the employer unit is used in Chapters 1, 2 and 3. Refer to the Glossary for an explanation of these terms. In addition, some statistics in this chapter include public sector units (public trading enterprises only) and employer size refers to total employment (i.e. includes working proprietors and partners as well as employees).

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 present selected results from the 1993-94 Economic Activity Survey (EAS) as they relate to small business. Users should refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the terms used in this section.

### Coverage of EAS

Not all small businesses operating in Australia were included in the EAS. The scope for the 1993-94 EAS consisted of all management units in the Australian economy except for:

- agricultural businesses with an estimated value of agricultural operations less than \$22,500;
- non-employing businesses in all other industries i.e. businesses which have not registered as group employers with the ATO; and
- businesses classified to the General Government sector (note government-owned Public Trading Enterprises were included).

These coverage differences, together with other methodological differences, mean that the EAS estimates of numbers of small and total businesses operating during the year differ from those presented in the earlier chapters.

### The significance of small business

Table 6.1 shows that in 1993-94 small non-farm businesses accounted for:

- 97 per cent of employing non-farm businesses;
- 39 per cent of persons employed in those businesses;
- 32 per cent of sales;
- 31 per cent of wages and salaries paid; and
- 31 per cent of operating profit before tax.

In addition, small non-farm businesses contributed an estimated 33 per cent to non-farm industry gross product. Note, that if the small businesses not included in the scope of this survey, mainly the non-employing businesses, had been included, these proportions would have been only marginally higher.

### ... industry comparisons

As shown in Table 6.1, the relative contribution of small business to economic activity within an industry depends on the variable chosen. In 1993-94, in terms of wages and salaries and employment, small businesses were most significant, in proportional terms, in the Construction industry and the Property and business services industry. Small businesses classified to these two industries accounted for around 71 per cent and 62 per cent respectively of total employment and for 57 per cent and 55 per cent respectively of wages and salaries.

In terms of both sales of goods and services and profit, small businesses are most significant, in proportional terms, in the Property and business services industry (63 per cent and 73 per cent respectively).

### Performance measures

Information from profit and loss statements and balance sheets of businesses can be presented in the form of ratios. These ratios are used to summarise and analyse business performance.

Table 6.2 presents a selection of operating ratios which have been generated from information collected in the 1993-94 EAS.

These ratios are known as 'industry ratios', and are suitable for comparative analysis of *industry performance*. Industry ratios can, however, be affected by extreme values and therefore are not normally recommended for analysing *comparative business performance*. The median value of a ratio, which can be made available on request, is



recommended for this purpose as it provides a better measure of a typical business within each industry/size category.

### Profitability ratios

#### ... profit margin

This measure indicates the proportion, on average, of sales of goods and services that translates into profit. As such it is an important indicator of business efficiency. This ratio is derived as follows:

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax} * 100}{\text{operating income}}$$

This concept of operating profit margin is not considered applicable to businesses in the Finance and insurance industry, and the Property and business services industry, or the Private community services industry, as a significant proportion of their revenue is not generated from sales. In 1993-94, small businesses in the Personal and other services industry returned the highest industry operating profit margin.

#### ... return on assets

This ratio is an indicator of the efficiency with which assets are employed to generate profits.

$$\text{Return on assets} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax} * 100}{\text{total assets}}$$

As shown in Table 6.2, in 1993-94, this ratio was highest for small businesses in the Private community services industry. This was due, however, more to the relatively low asset levels of these businesses than to high profit levels.

#### ... return on net worth

This ratio measures the rate of return on assets provided by shareholders.

$$\text{Return on net worth} = \frac{\text{operating profit before tax} * 100}{\text{net worth}}$$

The Private community services industry recorded the highest percentage of return on net worth for small businesses with 82 per cent. Again, this was due mainly to relatively low asset levels rather than high profit levels.

#### ... long term debt to equity

$$\text{Long term debt to equity} = \frac{\text{non-current liabilities}}{\text{net worth}}$$

This is a measure of the percentage of owner's equity which would be required to discharge non-current liabilities.

**TABLE 6.1 BUSINESS OPERATIONS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY,  
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94**

	<i>Operating management units</i>		<i>Employment</i>				<i>Wages and salaries</i>		
	<i>Small Business as a percentage of All Business</i>		<i>Small Business</i>		<i>All Business</i>		<i>Small Business</i>	<i>All Business</i>	
	per cent		No. ('000)	per cent	No. ('000)		\$m	per cent	\$m
Manufacturing	97		360	39	920		9,212	31	29,488
Construction	98		186	71	262		4,001	57	7,062
Wholesale trade	90		159	38	413		4,003	32	12,462
Retail trade	97		357	43	835		5,466	41	13,243
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	87		132	35	379		1,800	32	5,569
Transport and storage	94		69	24	282		1,417	15	9,367
Finance and insurance	96		52	18	293		1,261	12	10,701
Property and business services	97		332	62	536		6,755	55	12,241
Private community services	92		135	26	513		2,845	27	10,550
Cultural and recreational services	94		48	42	115		643	30	2,116
Personal and other services	96		78	57	136		1,203	45	2,703
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>97</b>		<b>1,938</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,954</b>		<b>39,361</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>127,944</b>
	<i>Sales of goods and services</i>			<i>Operating profit before tax</i>			<i>Industry gross product</i>		
	<i>Small Business</i>		<i>All Business</i>	<i>Small Business</i>		<i>All Business</i>	<i>Small Business</i>	<i>All Business</i>	
	\$m	per cent	\$m	\$m	per cent	\$m	\$m	per cent	\$m
Manufacturing	45,502	26	176,669	3,888	28	14,014	15,983	29	55,078
Construction	26,475	57	46,095	1,477	64	2,303	6,791	60	11,325
Wholesale trade	48,140	29	163,394	1,675	40	4,200	6,965	34	20,599
Retail trade	47,974	38	125,415	2,143	60	3,594	8,939	46	19,602
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7,936	37	21,541	468	66	707	2,603	34	7,756
Transport and storage	7,945	21	38,421	442	17	2,529	2,656	17	15,971
Finance and insurance	4,150	24	17,208	3,650	17	22,089	890	-96	-926
Property and business services	23,950	63	37,876	3,985	73	5,446	12,076	64	18,914
Private community services	8,241	51	16,288	1,770	56	3,177	5,049	41	12,220
Cultural and recreational services	2,196	24	9,335	157	11	1,404	934	20	4,650
Personal and other services	4,373	51	8,532	393	58	682	1,570	52	3,036
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>232,807</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>737,782</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>71,755</b>	<b>68,610</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>210,703</b>

(a) Includes the Mining, Electricity, gas and water supply and Communication services industries.

Source: *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1993-94* (8140.0), and unpublished data.

TABLE 6.2 INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE RATIOS,  
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

	Profit margin		Return on assets		Return on net worth		Long term debt to equity	
	Small Business	All Business	Small Business	All Business	Small Business	All Business	Small Business	All Business
	— per cent —				— per cent —		— times —	
Manufacturing	8.5	7.8	15.2	9.5	48.4	22.7	0.9	0.6
Construction	5.5	4.9	10.7	9.7	62.7	48.7	1.4	1.3
Wholesale trade	3.4	2.5	7.8	5.1	35.4	17.4	1.0	0.6
Retail trade	4.4	2.8	12.9	9.6	38.0	31.7	0.9	0.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.5	3.1	4.9	2.7	9.9	6.6	0.5	0.7
Transport and storage	5.4	6.1	7.5	4.9	32.5	11.7	1.5	0.9
Finance and insurance	29.2	27.9	3.3	2.6	9.4	10.5	0.7	..
Property and business services	15.6	12.5	9.3	4.9	25.7	11.6	0.9	0.6
Private community services	19.1	12.9	27.0	11.7	81.7	21.5	1.0	0.4
Cultural and recreational services	6.5	14.0	8.5	10.5	23.8	22.5	0.9	0.7
Personal and other services	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.7	0.4	0.4

Source: *Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1993-94* (8140.0), and unpublished data.

### LEGAL STATUS OF SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

Small employing businesses are established primarily as either companies, partnerships or sole proprietorships. Table 6.3 shows in percentage terms the legal status of small and other businesses for selected industries as at June 1995.

The table shows that for small, as well as larger employing businesses, the company is the single most common type of legal organisation in Australia. Unincorporated small businesses (sole proprietors, partnerships, trusts etc.), however, significantly outnumber incorporated small businesses in the Retail trade and Personal and other service industries.

Excluded from this table are the non-employing businesses which are mainly either sole proprietorships or partnerships. Of the estimated 427,000 non-employing businesses in Australia, about 55 per cent are sole proprietorships.

**TABLE 6.3 EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY LEGAL STATUS AND SIZE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1995**  
(per cent)

Industry—	Companies		Sole proprietorships		Partnerships and trusts		Other	
	Small Businesses	Other Businesses	Small Businesses	Other Businesses	Small Businesses	Other Businesses	Small Businesses	Other Businesses
Mining	72.9	90.6	6.7	0.8	16.4	5.1	4.0	3.6
Manufacturing	62.8	95.5	11.0	0.1	24.8	3.3	1.3	1.2
Construction	46.8	78.9	17.6	1.2	35.0	18.6	0.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	70.6	89.9	7.5	0.9	21.0	8.3	0.9	0.9
Retail trade	39.7	79.9	20.0	2.6	38.0	16.6	2.3	0.9
Transport and storage	53.7	87.0	14.7	1.4	30.7	10.1	0.9	1.5
Finance and insurance	73.0	92.1	5.7	0.6	18.3	3.9	3.0	3.4
Property and business services	60.1	70.3	13.3	3.6	25.6	23.1	1.0	3.0
Health and community services	50.3	58.0	23.6	4.7	21.4	16.1	4.8	21.2
Cultural and recreational services	51.4	72.3	23.8	6.1	19.2	11.5	5.6	10.0
Personal and other services	29.0	58.6	26.1	5.6	21.7	8.2	23.2	27.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>

Source: The ABS Business Register, June 1995.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY

### Introduction

The data for this section are derived from the Census of Mining Operations. From 1988-89 the annual Census of Mining Operations was restricted to cover the ANZSIC classes for metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas, with the exclusion of construction materials and other non-metallic minerals. Data for construction materials and non-metallic minerals were collected for the 1992-93 financial year, and will next be collected in respect of 1995-96.

### Main findings

Table 6.4 shows that there were 306 management units engaged in mining metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas at the end of June 1994, compared with 279 management units at the end of June 1993. In 1993-94, 54 of these were small businesses (17.6 per cent of the total). These small businesses generated \$83.9 million in turnover (0.3 per cent of the total) while employing 334 persons (0.5 per cent of the total).

There were 437 management units engaged in extraction of construction materials and mining for non-metallic minerals in 1992-93. Of these, 386 were small businesses (88.3 per cent of the total). Employing 2,117 persons (33.2 per cent of the total), these units generated turnover of \$313.1 million (17.4 per cent of the total).

DIAGRAM 6.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESSES ENGAGED IN MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS, COAL, OIL AND GAS, BY EMPLOYER SIZE

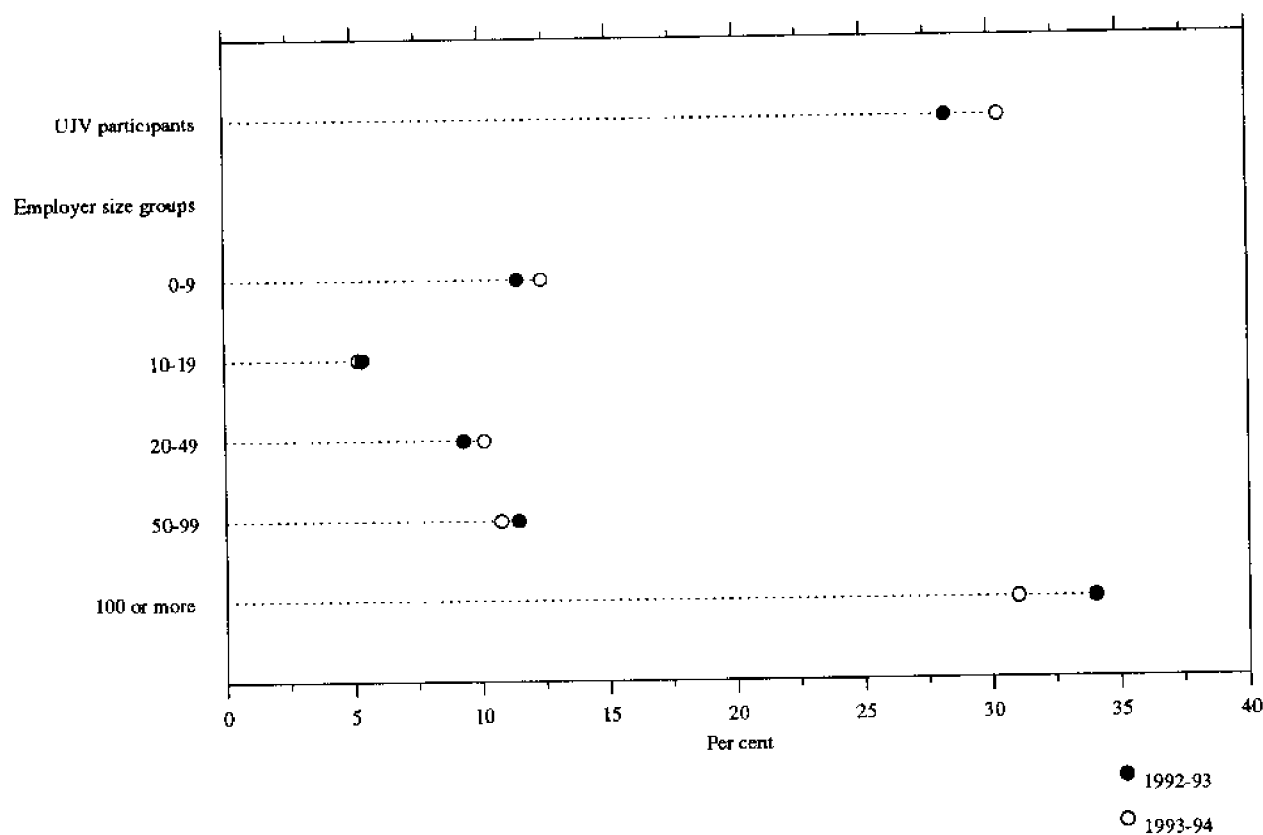


TABLE 6.4 MINING INDUSTRY: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, AUSTRALIA

Employer size(a)	Management units(b)	Employment(c)	Wages and salaries(d)	Turn-over	Adjusted value added	Net operating surplus
1992-93						
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas—</i>						
0-9 persons	32	118	2.8	33.7	25.5	19.3
10-19 persons	15	192	8.6	56.5	-3.3	-23.2
<i>Total small business</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>-3.9</i>
% of total business	16.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	—
20-49 persons	26	771	45.7	1,662.0	1,342.5	1,107.0
50-99 persons	32	1,973	105.0	2,464.8	1,890.3	1,379.5
100 or more persons	95	60,013	3,543.2	21,730.6	10,359.0	4,255.4
<i>UJV participants</i>						
0-19 persons(e)	79	108	7.4	2,027.0	1,896.2	1,651.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>63,175</i>	<i>3,712.7</i>	<i>27,974.6</i>	<i>15,510.2</i>	<i>8,389.4</i>
<i>Construction materials, and Other non-metallic minerals(f)—</i>						
0-9 persons	320	1,278	30.4	174.9	79.4	34.9
10-19 persons	66	839	23.6	138.2	61.0	25.8
<i>Total small business</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>2,117</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>313.1</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>60.7</i>
% of total business	88.3	33.2	24.3	17.4	15.8	11.5
20-49 persons	35	995	33.2	224.7	98.3	53.3
50-99 persons	4	274	11.4	43.7	15.0	-1.1
100 or more persons	12	2,995	123.7	1,221.8	635.8	413.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>6,381</i>	<i>222.3</i>	<i>1,803.3</i>	<i>889.5</i>	<i>526.6</i>
1993-94						
<i>Metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas—</i>						
0-9 persons	38	137	4.3	40.6	18.7	9.8
10-19 persons	16	197	8.9	43.3	-2.9	-17.6
<i>Total small business</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-7.8</i>
% of total business	17.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
20-49 persons	31	928	49.6	1,346.1	1,057.6	826.4
50-99 persons	33	2,124	115.6	2,364.6	1,718.3	1,217.5
100 or more persons	95	57,597	3,589.6	22,535.2	10,475.8	4,354.7
<i>UJV participants</i>						
0-19 persons(e)	93	117	10.5	2,625.1	2,374.8	2,053.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>61,100</i>	<i>3,778.5</i>	<i>28,954.9</i>	<i>15,642.3</i>	<i>8,444.5</i>

(a) Employer size is based on the number of persons employed at the end of June. (b) Refer to the Glossary. (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (e) Refer to the Glossary. (f) Collected triennially.

Source: Census of Mining Operations, unpublished data.

## THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

The data in this chapter has been derived from the 1993-94 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). This survey includes all economic units classified within Agriculture (Subdivision 01 of ANZSIC). Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 which make up the remainder of the Agriculture, forestry and fishing division (Division A of ANZSIC) are excluded.

The structure and characteristics of these agricultural businesses can be quite different to those in other industries. Agricultural businesses tend to:

- be dominated by owner operated family businesses;
- engage few regular employees;
- show greater income volatility over time than producers in other industries.

### Definition of small agricultural business

For statistical purposes, small businesses in most industries have generally been defined in terms of employer size. However, because the Agriculture industry has a high number of itinerant or seasonal workers, employment numbers may not give a true indication of the size of an agricultural business. In this publication, small agricultural businesses are defined as those with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of more than \$22,500 but less than \$400,000. EVAO places a value on the operations of an agricultural business by taking into account (without double counting) the area of crops sown, the number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, and the crops produced and livestock turnover during the year.

The Agricultural industries are out of scope of the Survey of Employment and Earnings. Therefore, data classified by employment size (as presented for other industries in this publication) are not available.

### The Agricultural Finance Survey

The ABS conducts an annual Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS) to meet the demands of users who require statistics on the financial structure, economic activity and performance of Agricultural industries.

The population of the AFS consists of all economic units (management units) where the principal activity results in their being classified within ANZSIC Subdivision 01 'Agriculture' and which have an EVAO of \$22,500 or more. Those businesses with an EVAO of less than \$22,500 are excluded as they do not contribute significantly to the aggregates.

Tables 6.5 and 6.6 present results from the 1992-93 and 1993-94 AFS collections by ANZSIC Industry Class. It should be noted that ANZSIC Subdivision 01 includes a number of overlapping industry classes, for example, Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming and Sheep-beef cattle farming. Overlapping classes are employed where combinations of particular activities are commonly engaged in by businesses, although either (or both) of the activities concerned is also commonly undertaken as a relatively specialised activity by other businesses. For example, there are considerable numbers of relatively specialised sheep farming businesses as well as specialised Grain growing businesses. There are, however, other businesses where Sheep farming and Grain growing or Beef cattle farming and Grain growing account for a considerable proportion of the activities of the business. To meet this situation, an overlapping industry class (Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming) has been created.

The financial details collected in the AFS relate to both the agricultural, and where applicable, the non-agricultural activities of the selected farm businesses.

### Main findings of the 1993-94 AFS

#### *... the significance of small business*

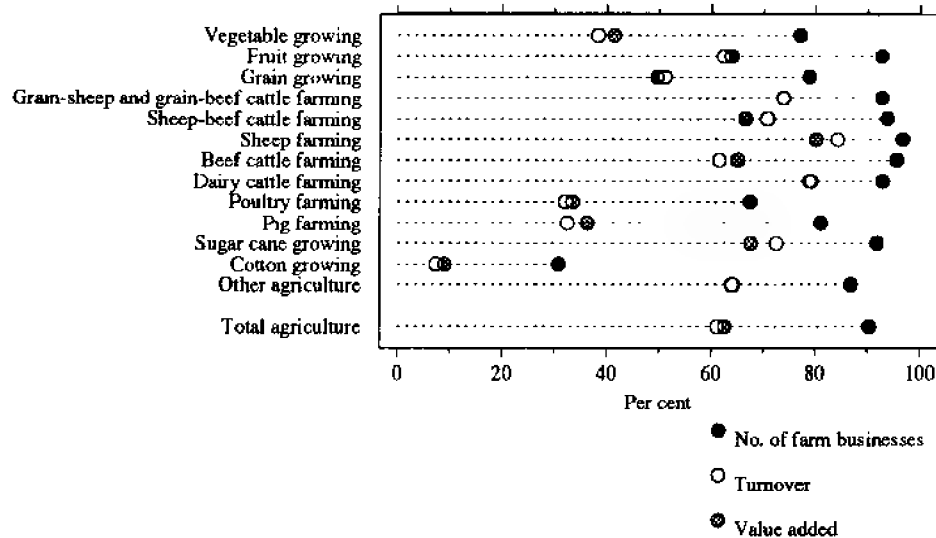
In 1993-94, of the 107,500 businesses in the Agriculture industry, 90 per cent were classified as small. Small businesses accounted for 61 per cent of total turnover and 50 per cent of total wages, salaries and supplements.

The Sheep farming and Beef cattle farming industries had the greatest relative concentration of small businesses. Small businesses accounted for 97 and 95 per cent respectively of all businesses classified to these two industries. While the Sheep-beef

cattle farming, Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming and Dairy cattle farming industries all had similar concentrations of small businesses (94 per cent, 93 per cent and 93 per cent respectively) their relative share of total turnover was much less (71 per cent, 74 per cent and 79 per cent respectively).

The Poultry farming and Cotton growing industries had the lowest concentration of small businesses, 68 and 31 per cent respectively. Small Cotton growing operations accounted for only 5 per cent of wages and salaries, 7 per cent of turnover and 9 per cent of value added in the Cotton growing industry.

DIAGRAM 6.2 AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1993-94



#### Comparison with the 1992-93 AFS estimates

##### ... key economic indicators

Results from the 1993-94 AFS show a gradual upturn in the small farm sector. Considerably stronger growth was recorded for the larger agricultural businesses which accounted for relatively strong growth in the Australian farm sector as a whole. Changes in key indicators from 1992-93 to 1993-94 for small agricultural businesses, with the equivalent changes for the Agriculture sector as a whole shown in brackets, were:

- aggregate turnover was up by 0.4 per cent (7.6 per cent) and average turnover per farm business by 1.0 per cent (6.2 per cent);
- aggregate value added rose by 8.7 per cent (16.3 per cent) and average value added per farm business by 9.5 per cent (14.8 per cent);
- aggregate cash operating surplus rose by 0.7 per cent (8.9 per cent) and average cash operating surplus per farm business by 1.0 per cent (7.3 per cent);
- aggregate net worth fell by 0.1 per cent (while the Agriculture sector as a whole rose by 5 per cent) and average net worth per farm business rose by 0.5 per cent (3.6 per cent).

##### ... turnover by industry

Aggregate turnover for small agricultural businesses rose marginally from \$13.1 billion in 1992-93 to \$13.2 billion in 1993-94, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The greatest percentage increases occurred in the following industries:

- Beef cattle farming (34.7 per cent);
- Grain growing (24.0 per cent);



- Cotton growing (23.4 per cent);
- Sugar cane growing (16.3 per cent).

Along with these increases in turnover, some decreases were also recorded; Sheep farming down 24.2 per cent, Grain-sheep and grain-beef farming down 24 per cent, and Vegetable growing down 8.1 per cent.

#### ... turnover per small farm

On an industry basis, the largest relative increases from 1992-93 to 1993-94 in average turnover per small farm business occurred in Sugar cane growing (up 21.7 per cent), Poultry farming (up 13.9 per cent) and Fruit growing (up 9.3 per cent).

In contrast, significant decreases occurred in the Cotton growing (down 38.3 per cent), Grain-sheep and grain-beef farming (down 10.0 per cent) and Sheep-beef cattle farming (down 4.6 per cent) industries.

#### ... cash operating surplus by industry

Aggregate cash operating surplus for small farm businesses rose by 0.7 per cent between 1992-93 and 1993-94 to \$2.9 billion. On an industry basis, the largest increases occurred in the following industries:

- Pig farming (up 48 per cent);
- Vegetable growing (up 46 per cent);
- Fruit growing and Beef cattle farming (both up 40 per cent).

Industries showing a decrease in cash operating surplus were Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming (down 31.8 per cent) and Dairy cattle farming (down 8.5 per cent).

#### ... cash operating surplus per small farm

Average cash operating surplus per small farm business in 1993-94 was \$29,800, an increase of 1 per cent from the 1992-93 average of \$29,500. In the Vegetable growing industry, average cash operating surplus rose from \$25,600 in 1992-93 to \$42,300 in 1993-94, an increase of 65.2 per cent. Other rises occurred in the following industries:

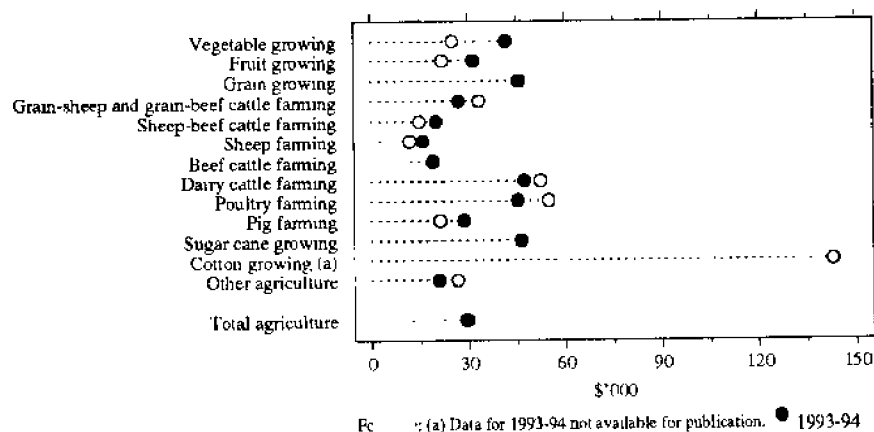
- Fruit growing (up 41.5 per cent);
- Pig farming (up 37.0 per cent);
- Sheep farming (up 32.8 per cent).

The only industries to show decreases were Poultry farming (down 20.1 per cent) and Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming (down 19.1 per cent).

#### ... net worth per small farm

The total net worth (total value of assets less gross indebtedness) of small farm businesses remained almost constant between 1992-93 and 1993-94 at \$75.2 billion. The average net worth of small farm businesses at the end of 1993-94 was \$774,590, a slight increase from the 1992-93 average of \$770,593.

DIAGRAM 6.3 AVERAGE CASH OPERATING SURPLUS BY INDUSTRY  
CLASS: SMALL AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS



**TABLE 6.5 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a), AUSTRALIA, 1992-93**

ANZSIC code	Industry (b) and EVAO size (\$'000)	Farm businesses	Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added	Net worth	Cash Operating surplus
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0113 Vegetable growing—							
22.5-199		2,453	*37	262	121	1,193	*
200-399		986	*35	244	115	969	47
Total small business		3,439	72	506	236	2,162	*87
% of total business		82.8	39.7	47.0	46.9	68.8	50.8
400 or more		714	110	572	267	980	84
Total		4,153	182	1,078	503	3,141	172
0114-0119 Fruit growing—							
22.5-199		7,685	94	622	310	3,113	129
200-399		822	42	237	131	696	61
Total small business		8,507	136	859	440	3,809	190
% of total business		92.8	50.2	61.1	61.9	83.4	69.0
400 or more		654	135	546	271	757	86
Total		9,163	271	1,405	711	4,565	276
0121 Grain growing—							
22.5-199		6,242	*22	751	327	3,272	204
200-399		2,601	22	698	309	2,280	199
Total small business		8,843	44	1,449	636	5,551	403
% of total business		85.2	37.8	59.0	58.6	69.3	60.6
400 or more		1,539	73	1,008	450	2,463	263
Total		10,379	117	2,458	1,086	8,014	666
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		12,913	61	1,384	604	8,076	301
200-399		4,660	93	1,374	601	5,560	290
Total small business		17,573	154	2,758	1,205	13,637	591
% of total business		93.5	74.9	80.1	79.7	83.3	81.1
400 or more		1,218	52	685	307	2,741	138
Total		18,792	206	3,443	1,512	16,378	729
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		7,152	58	689	297	6,442	98
200-399		1,313	38	294	149	2,162	*
Total small business		8,465	96	983	446	8,604	120
% of total business		94.8	63.5	75.9	76.2	82.8	88.6
400 or more		464	55	312	139	1,791	*
Total		8,929	152	1,295	586	10,395	135
0124 Sheep farming—							
22.5-199		12,722	82	1,059	499	8,783	151
200-399		1,543	48	385	170	2,079	*
Total small business		14,265	130	1,444	669	10,862	174
% of total business		97.8	76.8	86.7	86.3	88.1	94.0
400 or more		323	39	221	106	1,468	*
Total		14,587	170	1,665	776	12,330	185
0125 Beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		12,045	59	901	381	10,402	*116
200-399		1,378	38	543	*281	4,012	*143
Total small business		13,423	97	1,443	661	14,415	259
% of total business		94.1	44.4	58.5	61.9	75.2	60.0
400 or more		841	122	1,026	406	4,754	173
Total		14,263	219	2,469	1,068	19,169	431

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.5 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a),  
AUSTRALIA, 1992-93 — continued

ANZSIC code	Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000)	Farm businesses	Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added	Net worth	Cash Operating surplus
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0130 Dairy cattle farming—							
22.5-199		8,980	48	1,170	557	5,734	391
200-399		3,335	64	911	474	3,637	256
Total small business		12,315	112	2,081	1,032	9,372	646
% of total business		94.1	78.5	84.0	83.1	87.9	86.0
400 or more		770	31	396	209	1,285	105
Total		13,084	143	2,476	1,241	10,657	751
0141-0142 Poultry farming—							
22.5-199		500	7	73	37	410	*16
200-399		317	10	*93	*44	299	*28
Total small business		817	18	165	82	709	45
% of total business		70.5	24.1	27.5	39.1	63.8	58.5
400 or more		345	55	436	127	403	32
Total		1,159	73	602	209	1,111	76
0151 Pig farming—							
22.5-199		862	*4	107	*29	369	*15
200-399		*312	*	*90	*29	*199	*9
Total small business		1,174	*12	197	57	567	*25
% of total business		83.4	24.4	37.8	39.6	53.0	52.4
400 or more		232	38	324	87	503	22
Total		1,407	50	521	145	1,070	47
0161 Sugar cane growing—							
22.5-199		3,533	*13	418	203	2,115	136
200-399		862	*18	240	111	1,085	69
Total small business		4,395	32	658	314	3,200	204
% of total business		94.2	59.1	76.8	74.7	80.9	74.6
400 or more		268	*22	199	106	754	70
Total		4,664	53	857	421	3,953	274
0162 Cotton growing—							
22.5-199		*78	*	*	*	*	*
200-399		*	*	*	*	*	*
Total small business		*112	*	*47	*23	*80	*16
% of total business		15.1	1.4	5.1	6.2	3.7	9.1
400 or more		631	84	874	346	2,090	158
Total		743	85	921	369	2,170	174
0111-0112, 0152-0153, 0159-0169 Other agriculture(c)—							
22.5-199		3,747	78	401	213	1,967	86
200-399		613	*31	157	86	354	*31
Total small business		4,360	109	558	298	2,321	117
% of total business		92.1	56.1	65.4	64.7	81.2	71.1
400 or more		371	86	295	163	538	47
Total		4,732	195	853	461	2,860	164
01 Total agriculture(d)—							
22.5-199		78,913	566	7,854	3,584	51,933	1,689
200-399		18,780	448	5,296	2,515	23,354	1,188
Total small business		97,693	1,013	13,150	6,099	75,287	2,877
% of total business		92.1	53.0	65.6	67.1	78.6	70.5
400 or more		8,370	900	6,894	2,986	20,526	1,204
Total		106,057	1,913	20,043	9,085	95,813	4,081

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$22,500. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes peanuts, tobacco, nurseries and agriculture nec. (d) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals may not necessarily add to totals.

Source: *Agricultural Finance Survey* (7508.0), unpublished data.

TABLE 6.5 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a),  
AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

ANZSIC code	Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000)	Farm businesses	Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added	Net worth	Cash Operating surplus
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0113 Vegetable growing—							
22.5-199		2,350	*39	297	148	1,329	*74
200-399		*683	*20	*168	*92	*553	*54
Total small business		3,033	59	465	241	1,882	127
% of total business		77.0	31.6	38.3	41.4	60.8	48.8
400 or more		908	128	750	340	1,212	134
Total		3,941	188	1,214	581	3,094	261
0114-0119 Fruit growing—							
22.5-199		7,138	87	611	322	2,536	164
200-399		1,214	*47	317	177	*872	*102
Total small business		8,352	134	928	499	3,408	266
% of total business		92.7	188.7	62.4	63.9	76.5	75.6
400 or more		661	137	558	282	1,049	*86
Total		9,012	71	1,486	781	4,457	352
0121 Grain growing—							
22.5-199		7,127	20	880	362	3,808	254
200-399		3,433	32	916	399	3,120	233
Total small business		10,560	52	1,796	761	6,928	488
% of total business		78.8	35.6	51.1	49.7	59.1	52.9
400 or more		2,854	94	1,717	770	4,795	434
Total		13,409	146	3,513	1,531	11,723	922
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		11,362	49	1,123	602	7,430	235
200-399		3,404	81	963	468	4,258	168
Total small business		14,766	130	2,087	1,070	11,688	403
% of total business		92.6	70.4	73.8	73.9	79.8	74.5
400 or more		1,175	55	739	378	2,965	*138
Total		15,942	184	2,826	1,448	14,653	541
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		7,188	47	638	382	5,994	*
200-399		1,069	*46	278	161	1,932	*42
Total small business		8,257	93	916	542	7,925	*115
% of total business		93.7	61.7	70.7	66.6	73.2	63.9
400 or more		558	58	380	272	2,904	65
Total		8,812	150	1,296	814	10,829	180
0124 Sheep farming—							
22.5-199		9,464	92	897	488	7,504	144
200-399		759	*29	198	109	1,470	*
Total small business		10,223	121	1,095	597	8,974	165
% of total business		96.6	80.8	84.1	80.1	90.8	84.3
400 or more		*362	29	207	148	908	*31
Total		10,584	150	1,302	745	9,883	196
0125 Beef cattle farming—							
22.5-199		16,482	75	1,376	714	13,991	267
200-399		2,204	48	568	317	4,642	*95
Total small business		18,686	123	1,943	1,030	18,633	362
% of total business		95.4	48.4	61.6	65.1	79.1	69.4
400 or more		892	131	1,212	551	4,909	*160
Total		19,579	254	3,155	1,581	23,543	522

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 6.5 AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS SIZE(a), AUSTRALIA, 1993-94 — *continued*

ANZSIC code	Industry(b) and EVAO size (\$'000)	Farm businesses	Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added	Net worth	Cash Operating surplus
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0130 Dairy cattle farming—							
22.5-199		7,965	*49	920	446	4,258	256
200-399		4,480	61	1,119	586	3,964	335
Total small business		12,445	110	2,038	1,031	8,223	591
% of total business		92.8	66.7	78.8	79.2	79.1	85.7
400 or more		970	*55	548	271	2,176	*98
Total		13,415	166	2,586	1,302	10,399	689
0141-0142 Poultry farming—							
22.5-199		*452	*8	*63	*37	*267	*
200-399		*333	*13	125	*40	*373	*
Total small business		785	21	188	*77	639	*36
% of total business		67.5	34.1	32.1	33.5	68.6	32.6
400 or more		*378	41	399	152	292	74
Total		1,163	63	587	229	932	109
0151 Pig farming—							
22.5-199		1,026	*4	125	*39	*554	*18
200-399		*267	*6	*96	*36	*221	*19
Total small business		1,293	*10	221	75	*775	*37
% of total business		81.0	19.5	32.5	36.3	56.2	39.7
400 or more		303	42	460	132	605	57
Total		1,596	52	681	206	1,380	94
0161 Sugar cane growing—							
22.5-199		3,016	*28	420	173	1,780	*105
200-399		1,188	*27	345	151	1,674	*90
Total small business		4,204	*55	765	324	3,454	*195
% of total business		91.7	61.8	72.5	67.6	76.0	64.8
400 or more		*384	*34	*291	*155	*1,091	*106
Total		4,587	90	1,055	479	4,545	301
0162 Cotton growing—							
22.5-199		*95	*	*	*	*	*
200-399		*81	*	*	*	*	*
Total small business		*176	*	*58	*28	*151	*
% of total business		30.9	5.1	7.4	9.0	8.0	13.7
400 or more		395	63	720	287	1,732	132
Total		570	67	778	315	1,883	153
0111-0112, 0152-0153, 0159-0169 Other agriculture(c)—							
22.5-199		3,893	*120	475	250	2,196	*
200-399		388	*54	222	*107	*336	*39
Total small business		4,281	174	697	357	2,532	*91
% of total business		86.8	58.6	64.2	64.0	77.7	74.5
400 or more		*649	123	389	201	726	*31
Total		4,931	297	1,085	558	3,258	*121
01 Total agriculture(d)—							
22.5-199		77,558	620	7,856	3,978	51,710	1,673
200-399		19,506	467	5,340	2,653	23,503	1,224
Total small business		97,064	1,086	13,196	6,631	75,213	2,897
% of total business		90.3	52.3	61.2	62.7	74.8	65.2
400 or more		10,485	990	8,369	3,938	25,364	1,545
Total		107,538	2,076	21,565	10,569	100,576	4,442

(a) Excludes farm businesses with EVAO less than \$22,500. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993* (1292.0). (c) Includes peanuts, tobacco, nurseries and agriculture nec. (d) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals may not necessarily add to totals.

Source: *Agricultural Finance Survey* (7508.0), unpublished data.

## Industry profitability

One way to determine the profitability of a business is to establish what proportion of turnover is cash operating surplus, or operating profit. The higher the proportion, the greater the profitability of the business. In Table 6.6, profitability ratios have been calculated for each Agricultural industry. Cash operating surplus has been used rather than net operating surplus in the calculation of these ratios. Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of the surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.

In interpreting these statistics it should be noted that working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses (sole proprietorships, partnerships and trusts) are not treated as receiving wages and salaries in the same way as employees and, therefore, the profitability ratios shown for small businesses will be inflated.

Small agricultural businesses in general appear to be more profitable than their larger counterparts. However, if we were to impute an average wage to the working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, the profitability ratios for small businesses would be reduced.

On an industry by industry comparison, small businesses in the Dairy cattle farming and Fruit growing industries were the most profitable in 1993-94, with profits in each case being 29 per cent of turnover. Small businesses classified to Sheep farming and Sheep-beef cattle farming were the least profitable with profits being 15 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of turnover.

Profitability ratios for 1993-94 were generally the same as 1992-93 estimates. In total, the profitability ratios for all agricultural businesses declined by 5 per cent while for small businesses there was no change recorded between 1992-93 and 1993-94. On an industry by industry basis, however, there were some movements within small agricultural businesses. Increases were recorded in the following industries:

- Vegetable growing (up 58.8 per cent);
- Fruit growing (up 39 per cent);
- Pig farming (up 31 per cent).

Industries recording a decrease were:

- Poultry farming (down 29.6 per cent);
- Sugar cane growing (down 16.1 per cent).

TABLE 6.6 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS FOR AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES  
EVAAO SIZE CATEGORY

ANZSIC code	Industry	22.5 - 199		200 - 399		400 or more		Total Small Business		All Businesses	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
AVERAGE CASH OPERATING SURPLUS PER BUSINESS (dollars)											
0113 Vegetable growing		*	*31,319	47,667	*78,770	117,647	147,247	*25,298	42,005	41,416	66,252
0114-0119 Fruit growing		16,786	22,962	74,209	*84,185	131,498	*129,803	22,335	31,861	30,121	39,059
0121 Grain growing		32,682	35,695	76,509	67,900	170,890	152,102	45,573	46,165	64,168	68,730
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming		23,310	20,718	62,232	49,354	113,300	*117,447	33,631	27,320	38,793	33,961
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming		13,702	*	*	39,570	*	116,487	14,176	*13,885	15,119	20,415
0124 Sheep farming		11,869	15,247	*	*	*	*85,359	12,198	16,169	12,683	18,528
0125 Beef cattle farming		*9,631	16,199	*103,774	*43,058	205,707	*179,260	19,295	19,367	30,218	26,651
0130 Dairy cattle farming		43,541	32,090	76,762	74,844	136,364	*101,340	52,456	47,481	57,398	51,375
0141-0142 Poultry farming		*32,000	*	*88,328	*	92,754	*194,709	55,080	*45,350	65,574	93,895
0151 Pig farming		*17,401	*17,544	*28,846	*71,910	94,828	186,469	*21,295	*28,770	33,404	58,709
0161 Sugar cane growing		38,494	*34,947	80,046	*75,758	261,194	*276,042	46,416	*46,456	58,748	65,686
0162 Cotton growing		*	*	*	*	250,396	334,430	*142,857	*	234,186	268,596
0111-0112, 0152-0153, 0159-0169 Other agriculture		22,952	*	*50,571	*99,485	126,685	47,766	26,835	*21,140	34,658	*24,620
01 Total Agriculture		21,403	21,568	63,259	62,760	143,847	147,334	29,449	29,846	38,479	41,304
AVERAGE TURNOVER PER BUSINESS (dollars)											
0113 Vegetable growing		106,808	126,298	247,465	*245,827	801,120	825,661	147,136	153,215	259,571	308,145
0114-0119 Fruit growing		80,937	85,640	288,321	260,708	834,862	844,478	100,976	111,087	153,334	164,880
0121 Grain growing		120,314	123,488	268,358	266,822	654,971	601,682	163,858	170,095	236,824	262,018
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming		107,179	98,865	294,850	282,991	562,397	629,021	156,945	141,304	183,216	177,243
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming		96,337	88,745	223,915	259,869	672,414	681,004	116,125	110,900	145,033	147,038
0124 Sheep farming		83,242	94,801	249,514	261,265	684,211	*571,823	101,227	107,151	114,143	123,054
0125 Beef cattle farming		74,803	83,467	394,049	257,577	1,219,976	1,358,744	107,502	104,003	173,105	161,162
0130 Dairy cattle farming		130,290	115,480	273,163	249,665	514,286	564,639	168,981	163,785	189,239	192,762
0141-0142 Poultry farming		146,000	*139,381	*293,375	*376,577	1,263,768	*1,054,233	201,958	240,000	519,413	504,643
0151 Pig farming		124,130	121,637	*288,462	*360,300	1,396,552	1,516,832	167,802	170,843	370,291	426,441
0161 Sugar cane growing		118,313	139,290	278,422	289,983	742,537	*756,771	149,716	181,874	183,748	230,041
0162 Cotton growing		*	*	*	*	1,385,103	1,823,797	*419,643	*326,705	1,239,569	1,364,737
0111-0112, 0152-0153, 0159-0169 Other agriculture		107,019	121,988	256,117	571,649	795,148	*598,767	127,982	162,742	180,262	220,097
01 Total Agriculture		99,527	101,287	282,002	273,782	823,656	798,159	134,605	135,952	188,983	200,531
CASH OPERATING SURPLUS TO TURNOVER (per cent)											
0113 Vegetable growing		*	*25	*19	*32	*15	18	17	27	16	22
0114-0119 Fruit growing		21	27	26	*32	16	*15	22	29	20	24
0121 Grain growing		27	29	29	25	26	25	28	27	27	26
0122 Grain-sheep and grain-beef cattle farming		22	21	21	17	20	*19	21	19	21	19
0123 Sheep-beef cattle farming		14	*	*	*15	*	17	12	*13	10	14
0124 Sheep farming		14	16	*	*	*	*15	12	15	11	15
0125 Beef cattle farming		*13	19	*26	*17	17	*13	18	19	17	17
0130 Dairy cattle farming		33	28	28	30	27	*18	31	29	30	27
0141-0142 Poultry farming		*22	*	*30	*	7	18	27	*19	13	19
0151 Pig farming		*14	*14	*10	*20	7	12	*13	*17	9	14
0161 Sugar cane growing		33	*25	29	*26	35	*36	31	*26	32	29
0162 Cotton growing		*	*	*	*	18	18	*34	*	19	20
0111-0112, 0152-0153, 0159-0169 Other agriculture		21	*	*20	*17	16	8	21	*13	19	*11
01 Total Agriculture		22	21	22	23	17	18	22	22	20	21

Source: Agricultural Finance Survey (7508.0), unpublished data.





## CHAPTER 7

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

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#### INTRODUCTION

The international data presented in this chapter have been compiled by Eurostat, the official statistical office of the European Union. Most data come from official national statistical sources with some missing information supplemented with data from other sources. The reference period for the data compiled was 1990 for all countries except Japan, where 1991 was used.

There is a wide diversity in the way in which information has been compiled across the different countries and for this reason these data serve only as a means for broad level comparison.

The countries for which data classified by business size has been compiled include the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan and the 12 countries of the European Union; viz. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. For the data presented in this publication the European Union countries have been combined and are referred to as EUR 12.

In compiling the statistics Eurostat attempted to adhere as closely as possible to a set of broad principles including:

- standard business unit - the enterprise;
- standard industry classification;
- standard employment measures; and
- standard business size categories based on number of employees.

#### ADHERENCE TO THE ADOPTED PRINCIPLES

##### Business unit

The enterprise unit is generally used with minor exceptions in some EUR 12 countries. Non-employed businesses have been excluded from most tables as data were only available for EUR 12 and Australia.

##### Industry classification

The standard adopted by the EU was NACE 70, and with the broad level data presented here, units were able to be accurately classified. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) the industrial sectors included are as follows:

- Industry, which includes Mining and Manufacturing divisions;
- Construction, which equates to the ANZSIC Construction division;
- Distribution, which includes Retail and Wholesale Trade divisions; and
- Rest of Services - comprises the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, Transport and storage, Communication services, Finance and insurance, Property and business services, Education, Health and community services, Cultural and recreational services and Personal and other services divisions.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Electricity, gas and water supply divisions are excluded.

**Employment**

Generally total employment has been used to compile employment data and classify businesses by size. For some EUR 12 countries, employment totals only include paid employment - i.e. number of employees excluding working proprietors and partners. In some cases the self-employed workers (or own account workers) could not be separated for size group 1-9.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYING BUSINESSES****Overall comparison**

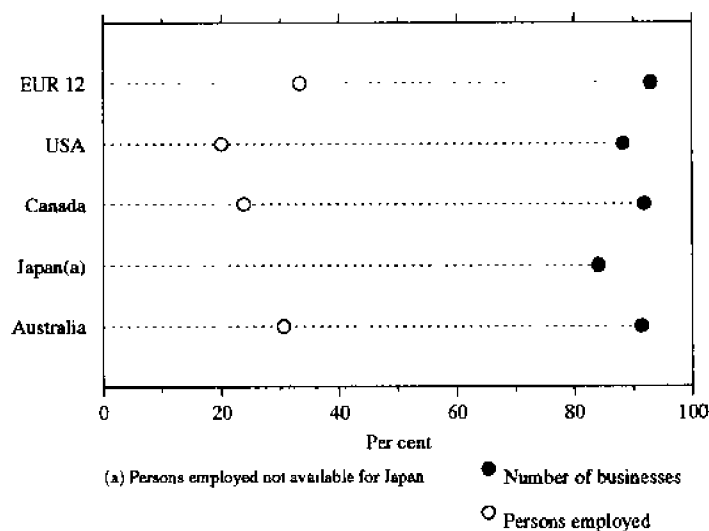
There were 6.7 million employing businesses in EUR 12 in 1990, compared to 5.04 million in the USA, 1.7 million in Japan, 0.82 million in Canada and 0.35 million in Australia. On average, businesses in the USA were larger, with each business employing an average of 18 people. This compared to an average of 14 in Australia, 13 in Canada and 12 in EUR 12.

**Small business**

Small business was most pronounced in EUR 12, with almost 93 per cent of businesses in the 1-19 employment size group. EUR 12 was closely followed by Canada and Australia with 92 per cent and 91 per cent respectively in this size group.

In terms of employment, businesses in the 1-19 size group followed a similar pattern, with EUR 12 small businesses accounting for 33 per cent of those countries' employment, while Australian small businesses in this size group employed 31 per cent of the total. Small businesses in Canada and the USA accounted for a significantly lesser proportion, with 24 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

**DIAGRAM 7.1 SMALL BUSINESS (BUSINESSES EMPLOYING LESS THAN 20 PERSONS) AS A PROPORTION OF ALL BUSINESS, 1990**



**TABLE 7.1 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), PERSONS EMPLOYED AND EMPLOYER SIZE DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY SECTOR AND COUNTRY, 1990**

		Employer size group				
	Total	1-19	20-49	50-99	100-499	500 or more
MANUFACTURING						
	('000)	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Number of businesses—						
EUR 12	1,181.3	84.5	9.4	3.2	2.6	0.6
USA	358.6	72.1	19.8(b)	(b)	5.4	2.7
Canada	62.8	78.2	11.9	5.2	3.9	0.9
Japan	340.7	76.4	13.9	5.1	4.5(c)	(c)
Australia	34.9	80.0	11.2	4.0	5.2(c)	(c)
Number of persons employed—						
EUR 12	30,908.0	18.6	10.9	8.5	20.4	41.6
USA	19,891.3	7.2	14.6(b)	(b)	15.9	62.3
Canada	2,324.1	10.1	9.9	9.6	20.8	49.6
Australia	1,069.5	18.7	11.7	9.6	60.1(c)	(c)
CONSTRUCTION						
Number of businesses—						
EUR 12	1,033.6	94.3	4.2	1.0	0.5	—
USA	597.8	91.5	7.6(b)	(b)	0.8	0.2
Canada	113.7	94.9	3.9	0.8	0.4	—
Japan	269.9	87.9	9.0	1.9	1.1(c)	(c)
Australia	40.4	95.1	3.5	0.7	0.7(c)	(c)
Number of persons employed—						
EUR 12	7,844.2	50.4	16.1	8.9	12.9	11.7
USA	5,258.5	41.4	31.6(b)	(b)	15.1	12.0
Canada	636.6	51.8	19.9	9.4	14.0	4.8
Australia	297.7	60.6	12.8	6.1	20.6(c)	(c)
DISTRIBUTION						
Number of businesses—						
EUR 12	2,927.6	95.8	3.0	0.7	0.5	—
USA	1,745.6	87.9	10.2(b)	(b)	1.5	0.5
Canada	263.4	90.6	6.5	1.8	0.9	0.1
Japan	720.3	88.8	7.1	2.3	1.9(c)	(c)
Australia	116.6	92.5	5.2	1.3	0.9(c)	(c)
Number of persons employed—						
EUR 12	22,226.4	54.6	12.0	6.6	13.7	13.2
USA	29,071.1	24.0	22.3(b)	(b)	12.2	41.5
Canada	3,069.1	32.8	16.9	10.7	13.9	25.7
Australia	1,351.6	44.6	12.0	7.1	36.3(c)	(c)
REST OF SERVICES						
Number of businesses—						
EUR 12	1,601.6	93.2	4.2	1.3	1.0	0.2
USA	2,278.0	90.3	7.5(b)	(b)	1.6	0.7
Canada	382.7	93.9	3.6	1.3	1.0	0.3
Japan	376.0	81.0	10.7	4.3	4.0(c)	(c)
Australia	170.7	91.2	5.5	1.8	1.5(c)	(c)
Number of persons employed—						
EUR 12	22,192.5	26.9	9.2	6.5	15.0	42.4
USA	38,582.1	20.6	16.9(b)	(b)	15.5	47.0
Canada	4,761.7	21.1	8.7	7.0	16.6	46.7
Australia	1,916.8	38.9	13.3	9.8	38.1(c)	(c)
TOTAL						
Number of businesses—						
EUR 12	6,744.0	92.9	4.6	1.3	1.0	0.2
USA	5,044.8	88.3	9.3(b)	(b)	1.7	0.7
Canada	822.5	91.8	5.2	1.7	1.1	0.2
Japan	1,706.9	84.5	9.6	3.2	2.7(c)	(c)
Australia	345.6	91.3	5.8	1.7	1.6(c)	(c)
Number of persons employed—						
EUR 12	83,171.0	33.4	11.2	7.5	16.5	31.4
USA	92,935.0	20.0	18.9(b)	(b)	14.5	46.6
Canada	10,792.0	23.9	12.0	8.7	16.6	38.9
Australia	4,696.7	30.6	12.5	8.7	41.6(c)	(c)

(a) Excludes non-employing businesses in all cases. (b) Separate data for these categories are not available; employer size groups 20-49 and 50-99 are combined. (c) Separate data for these categories are not available; employer size groups 100-499 and 500 or more are combined.

Source: Eurostat, 1994.

# **NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND AUSTRALIA**

Data for non-employing businesses were only available for EUR 12 and Australia, the two 'countries' where small business was more pronounced. Non-employing businesses accounted for an almost identical share of the total number of businesses and employment in these two countries, with 52 per cent of businesses and 10 per cent of employment.

## **Non-employing businesses by industry**

There were some differences in the industry breakdown of this category across the two countries. In Australia, non-employing businesses were most pronounced in the Construction sector, accounting for 71 per cent of the total number of businesses. In contrast, in EUR 12 only 46 per cent of construction businesses were non-employing. A similar trend was evident in the Industry sector, with 44 per cent of Australian businesses in the non-employing category and only 33 per cent in EUR 12. In EUR 12, the Rest of services and Distribution sectors were more dominated by non-employing businesses, with 64 per cent and 52 per cent respectively of the total number of businesses in these sectors.

**TABLE 7.2 RELATIVE WEIGHT OF NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, EUR 12 AND AUSTRALIA, 1990**  
(per cent of total)

<i>Industry sector</i>	<i>EUR 12</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Businesses</i>	<i>Employment</i>
Industry	33.0	2.3	44.4	3.9
Construction	45.6	11.6	70.6	32.6
Distribution	51.9	14.4	43.8	9.4
Rest of services	64.3	13.3	50.3	11.2

Source: Eurostat, 1994.

## CHAPTER 8

### DIRECTORY OF ABS SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

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#### INTRODUCTION

This directory has been designed to assist users of small business statistics to access data. The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics classified according to business size. In addition, for many collections, unpublished statistics classified according to business size are available on request.

#### Scope of this directory

This directory lists publications containing size data which relate to the years 1983-84 to 1993-94, whether they were released monthly, quarterly, annually or on a one-off basis. Some of the publications referred to in the directory have not yet been released, but should be available in the near future.

#### Unpublished statistics

For practical reasons the ABS does not publish all the statistics it has available and unpublished data may be available for finer size classifications or at a finer industry or regional level.

Inquiries on the availability of statistics should be directed to the Information Consultancy Service at any ABS Office.

#### Using the directory

The directory is divided into major subject groups. Publications are listed in ABS catalogue number order within these groups. For each publication, there is a brief description of the characteristics available by size, the size classifications and unpublished statistics which may be available.

#### Major subject group headings

##### *Catalogue group—*

##### *Subject heading—*

61	Labour Statistics – General
62	Labour Force
63	Earnings, Hours and Employment Conditions
71	Agricultural Statistics – General
75	Agricultural Financial Statistics and Value of Products
81	Industry Wide Statistics
82	Manufacturing and Energy – General
84	Mining
85-86	Services Industries
	– Retail Trade
	– Wholesale Trade
	– Tourism
	– Service Industries
87	Building and Construction

## LABOUR STATISTICS — GENERAL

### 6101.0 Labour Statistics, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1975; latest issue: 1993.

#### Contents

While this publication contains limited data classified by employer size, it does present a wide range of information, including time series statistics, on the Australian labour market in tabular and graphical forms. Topics covered include: socio-demographic characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment; persons not in the labour force; award rates, earnings, labour costs and employment benefits, hours worked, industrial relations, training expenditure and international comparisons.

### 6102.0 Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods

Irregular; first issue: 1985.

#### Contents

Presents the statistical frameworks, concepts, sources and collection methodology of ABS labour statistics including: the labour force, earnings and award wages, labour costs, employer training expenditure and industrial disputes. It also discusses how Australia's statistics relate to major International Labour Organisation conventions and examines differences between similar statistical series measured by different ABS labour surveys.

## LABOUR FORCE

### 6203.0 The Labour Force, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: August 1966 to November 1978.

Monthly; first issue: February 1978.

#### Contents

While this publication does not contain employment details classified by business size, estimates of the number of employed persons classified by industry and status of worker are published for the middle month of each quarter (February, May, August and November). These estimates include data on the 'own account workers' and 'employers' and are a useful supplement to employment statistics, which classify data for employees by employment size.

#### Additional data

Data on 'own account workers' and 'employers' are available on microfiche down to the Capital City Statistical Division/Rest of State level.

### 6248.0 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: September 1983.

#### Contents

Contains the number of wage and salary earners and gross earnings classified by employer size for Australia (by industry), States and Territories.

#### Size categories

*Employer size—*

less than 20  
20-99  
100 or more

#### Additional data

Statistics relating to the number of management units, number of employees and gross earnings classified by finer size groupings, State and industry are available on request.

**6275.0 Persons Employed at Home, Australia**

Irregular; first issue: April 1989; latest issue: March 1992.

**Contents**

Provides details of persons who work more than half their hours at home by industry and occupation. These estimates include data on people who worked at home and classified themselves as 'self-employed'.

**EARNINGS, HOURS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS****6306.0 Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia**

Annual; first issue: May 1985.

**Contents**

Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours of full-time adult non-managerial employees (private sector) classified by size of firm and sex for Australia, States and Territories.

**Size categories**

*Employer size—*

less than 20  
20-49  
50-99  
100-499  
500-999  
1,000 or more

**Additional data**

- Composition of earnings:-
  - Award agreed base rate of pay
  - Over award payment
  - Payment by measured result
  - Overtime earnings
  - Ordinary time earnings
- Industry
- Major occupation groups
- Full-time/Part-time
- Adult/Junior
- Managerial/Non-managerial

**6348.0 Labour Costs, Australia**

Irregular; first issue: 1986-87; latest issue: 1993-94.

**Contents**

Contains estimates of the major labour costs for the private and public sectors classified by State, Australia, industry, employer size and sector.

Labour costs included are gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

<b>Size categories</b>	<i>Employer size—</i>  less than 20 20-99 100 or more
<b>Additional data</b>	Unpublished information which is available from this survey includes some State by industry, State by size, and industry by size classifications. Some information on industries and employer sizes at finer levels than those included in published tables will also be available. A 'customised' report service which provides a profile of the labour costs for particular industries is also available.

### **6353.0 Employer Training Expenditure, Australia**

Irregular; first issue: July to September 1989; latest issue: July to September 1993.

<b>Contents</b>	This publication provides information on employer training expenditure in Australia. Statistics on the costs incurred by organisations in training employees are produced by industry and employer size for both the private and public sectors. Hours of training received, wage and salary costs of training and other major training costs are given. Also included are total training expenditure as a proportion of gross wages and salaries, and the percentage and distribution of employers reporting training.
<b>Size categories</b>	<i>Employer size—</i>  1-19 20-99 100 or more
<b>Additional data</b>	Additional data by employer size is available from the 1993 Training Expenditure Survey.

## **GENERAL AGRICULTURE**

### **7102.0 Characteristics of Australian Farms**

Discontinued; first issue: 1974-75; final issue: 31 March 1992.

<b>Contents</b>	Contains statistics on the number of establishments with agricultural activity classified by industry, estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) and area of establishment.
<b>Size categories</b>	<i>Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)—</i>  less than 20 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-74 75-99 100-149 150-199 200-499 500 or more



## AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS

### 7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1974-75; latest issue: 1993-94.

**Contents** Provides financial year estimates of turnover, expenditure, value added, cash operating surplus, value of selected assets, capital expenditure, indebtedness and net worth of farm businesses. Each of these items is classified by agricultural industry for each State and Australia.

**Additional data** Estimates are available by EVAO size groupings for all variables.

## INDUSTRY WIDE STATISTICS

### 8101.4 Computing Needs of Small Businesses, South Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: January 1987.

**Contents** Type of computer user, type of equipment, type of software used, whether computing system has met expectations, intentions to purchase or lease a computing system within the next two years and views of non-computer users all classified by Industry Division.

Industries covered are: Manufacturing, Construction, Retail, and wholesale trade, Transport and storage, Finance, business, property and business services, Community services and Recreation, personal and other services.

**Size categories** This publication contains statistics for small businesses which are defined for this survey as those with employment up to 20 except for the Manufacturing industry where the upper employment boundary is 100.

### 8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia

Two-yearly; first issue: 1976-77; latest issue: 1992-93.

**Contents** Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development carried out by business enterprises in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, type of activity, source of funds, type of employee, product field, enterprise employment size, location of expenditure, and purpose of the research and experimental development.

**Size categories** *Enterprise employment—*

Less than 10  
10-19  
20-49  
50-99  
100-199  
200-499  
500-999  
1,000 or more

### **8114.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises (Inter Year Survey), Australia**

Two-yearly; first issue: 1989-90; latest issue: 1993-94.

#### **Contents**

Expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development carried out by business enterprises in Australia, classified by industry, type of expenditure, source of funds, type of employee, enterprise employment size, location of expenditure, and purpose of the research and experimental development.

#### **Size categories**

*Enterprise employment—*

Less than 10

10-19

20-49

50-99

100-199

200-499

500-999

1,000 or more

### **8116.0 Innovation in Australian Manufacturing**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1993-94.

#### **Contents**

Contains statistics on the innovative activities of Australian manufacturers. Statistics include the level of innovation in Australian manufacturing and characteristics of innovating businesses for the period July 1991 to June 1994. Also presented are details of the impacts of technological innovation on Australian manufacturing (including sales and export sales), qualitative aspects of innovating businesses (including benefits of innovation, sources of ideas for innovation, and factors which hamper innovation), and a profile of main innovations undertaken (including the cost of the innovation, the type of innovation, time taken to reach commercialisation, and the expected pay back period).

### **8118.0 Innovation in Selected Australian Industries**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1993-94.

#### **Contents**

Provides summary information on the level and type of innovation undertaken by the various industries and by the size of the businesses.

### **8123.0 Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia**

Irregular; first issue: 30 June 1988; latest issue: 31 December 1991.

#### **Contents**

Gives summary information on the spread of micro-electronic based technologies including robots in manufacturing establishments in Australia. It provides data on the technologies in use at 31 December 1991 and those expected to be acquired in coming years. Data on the use of advanced management techniques, training, reasons for the introduction of technology and projected technology budgets are also included. Some details are classified by State and/or industry.

#### **Size categories**

*Employment size—*

10-19

20-49

50-99

100-199

200 and over

**8130.0 Information Paper: Business Register — Recent Developments**

Irregular; first and final issue: 1991.

**Contents**

The majority of major economic censuses and surveys conducted by the ABS use the Business Register, which carries information on the structure of each business, address and contact information, industry classification and historical employment data. This paper provides an overview of the Register, the major elements of a major upgrade program and the impact of recent developments. In brief, the developments resulted in improvements in the quality of statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the Register, reductions in the reporting load on businesses but also resulted in a short term decrease in the reliability of some series. The size and significance of, and series affected by, these changes are also discussed.

**8140.0 Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia**

Annual; first issue: 1990-91; latest issue: 1993-94.

**Contents**

Economic statistics, including aggregates and ratios, based on profit and loss balance sheet accounts of businesses in most industries of the Australian economy. Aggregates include details of income and expenditure, profit, assets and liabilities. Measures of profitability, performance and indebtedness are presented. These data are classified by broad industry class.

**Size categories**

Small and medium businesses: Management units which employ less than 200 persons and do not have assets worth more than \$200 million.

Large businesses: Management units which employ more than 200 persons or have assets worth more than \$200 million.

**Additional data**

Other dissections by size can be made available on request.

**MANUFACTURING AND ENERGY — GENERAL****8203.0 Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations, Australia**

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1988-89 - not available for 1985-86. Continued by 8221.0.

**Contents**

Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; and turnover, by ASIC class.

**8204.0 Manufacturing Industry, Selected Items of Data by Employment Size**

Discontinued; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1987-88 - not available for 1985-86.

**Contents**

Number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added classified by ASIC class and employment size for Australia and respective States. Employment size data from the 1988-89 Manufacturing census was released at the 2 digit ASIC level for Australia in the publication *Manufacturing Industry, Details of Operations, Australia 1988-89* (8203.0), and continued for the 1989-90 to 1991-92 Manufacturing censuses in *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8221.0). Employment size data from the 1992-93 Manufacturing Survey is to be released at the 2 digit ANZSIC level in *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8221.0). Note: from the 1992-93 Manufacturing Survey the ABS has changed from the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

<b>Size categories</b>	<i>Establishment employment—</i>  Less than 10 10-19 20-49 50-99 100 or more
<b>Additional data</b>	Employment size data at the State level (to 3 digit ASIC) and 4 digit ASIC level data for Australia are available from the ABS on request.

### **8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia**

Annual; first issue: 1989-90.

<b>Contents</b>	Final results from manufacturing collections. For the first year of a three year cycle data is available for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; turnover; stocks; purchases, etc.; value added by ASIC class. For the remaining two years of the three year cycle only key structural and performance data (employment, turnover, wages and salaries) are presented, plus employment size data, industry concentration statistics and selected operating ratios. Note: from the 1992-93 Manufacturing Survey the ABS has changed from the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).
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## **MINING**

### **8402.0 Mining Industry, Australia**

Discontinued; first issue: 1968-69 to 1970-71; final issue: 1992-93. Continued by 8414.0.

Previously: *Mining Operations, Australia* (for 1990-91) and *Census of Mining Establishments: Summary of Operation by Industry Class, Australia* (for 1989-90 and before)

### **8414.0 Australian Mining Industry**

Annual; first and latest issue: 1993-94, expected to be released in 1995.

Continues 8402.0 and 8405.0.

<b>Contents</b>	Provides a broad picture of the structure of the mining industry; mineral reserves; mineral and petroleum exploration; mineral production; financial operations of mining establishment and management units; selected industry operating ratios; employment and wages and salaries; mineral royalties; environmental expenditure; imports and exports; international comparisons; industrial disputes; and occupational health and safety.
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## **RETAIL INDUSTRY**

### **8613.0 Retailing in Australia 1991-92**

Irregular. first issue: 1979-80; latest issue: 1991-92.

**Contents** Presents results from the retail industry location census. Contains details by industry (ANZSIC) of number of locations, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floorspace for Australia.

**8622.0-8 Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia and States.**

**Contents** Presents statistics on employment, turnover, wages and salaries, income and expenditure, net profit and gross product.

**8623.1 Retailing in New South Wales**

**8623.2 Retailing in Victoria**

**8623.3 Retailing in Queensland**

**8623.4 Retailing in South Australia**

**8623.5 Retailing in Western Australia**

**8623.6 Retailing in Tasmania**

**8623.7 Retailing in the Northern Territory**

**8623.8 Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory**

Irregular; first issue: 1968-69; latest issue: 1991-92.

**Contents** This series of State publications present data by industry (ANZSIC) and Statistical Local Area (SLA) for number of locations, persons employed, turnover, floorspace and wages and salaries.

**Additional data** The ABS has an extensive range of more detailed data from the Retail and Services Census. These will be made available through special data services which will provide products of a more specialised nature (e.g. by business size), as well as outputs tailored to individual user needs.

**WHOLESALE INDUSTRY**

**8638.0 Wholesale Industry: Details of Operations, Australia.**

Irregular. first issue: 1981-82; latest issue: 1991-92.

**Contents** Estimates of the number of wholesale business units; employment; wages and salaries; turnover; profit; gross product and selected operating ratios classified by industry. Also shows the value of total sales by wholesale business units classified by commodity item.

**Size categories** *Employment size—*

Less than 20  
21-199  
200 or more

**Additional data** Other sizing tables based on turnover, size and a finer dissection by industry (ASIC and ANZSIC) are available on request.

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION****8635.0 Tourist Accommodation, Australia****8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales****8635.2 Tourist Accommodation, Victoria****8635.3 Tourist Accommodation, Queensland****8635.4 Tourist Accommodation, South Australia****8635.5 Tourist Accommodation, Western Australia****8635.6 Tourist Accommodation, Tasmania****8635.7 Tourist Accommodation, Northern Territory****8635.8 Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory**

Quarterly; first issue: September 1975.

**Contents**

No size data is generally published, although some State publications do contain statistics relating to number of guest rooms.

**Additional data**

Size data is available on request for all States and Territories from the Queensland Office of the ABS.

**SERVICE INDUSTRIES***1986-87—***8652.0 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986-87.

**8653.0 Travel Agency Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

**8654.0 Motion Picture Theatres Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986-87.

**8655.0 Cafes and Restaurants Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1986-87. Continued by 8674.0.

**8656.0 Hotels Bars and Accommodation Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1986-87. Continued by 8674.0.

**8657.0 Licensed Clubs Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1986-87. Continued by 8674.0.

**8658.0 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

**8659.0 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

**8660.0 Photography Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

**Contents**

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

**Size categories**

*Employment size—*

Less than 5

5-9

10-19

20-49

50-99

100 or more

Employment size categories may vary between industries.

*1987-88—*

**8663.0 Real Estate Agents Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1987-88.

**8664.0 Architectural Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8676.0

**8665.0 Surveying Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8676.0

**8666.0 Engineering and Technical Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8676.0

**8667.0 Legal Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8678.0

**8668.0 Accounting Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8678.0

**8669.0 Computing Services Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1987-88.

**8670.0 Advertising Services Industry**

Discontinued; first and final issue: 1987-88. Continued by 8677.0

**8671.0 Pest Control Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1987-88.

**8672.0 Cleaning Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1987-88.

**8673.0 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1987-88.

**Contents**

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

**Size categories**

*Employment size—*

Less than 5

5-9

10-19

20-49

50-99

100-199

200-299

200-49 9

500 or more

Employment size categories may vary from one industry to another.

**Additional data**

Unpublished statistics are available for each industry ranging from comprehensive statistics for solicitors' firms within the legal industry to a small number of supplementary tables for some of the smaller industries (e.g. Pest control industry). For some industries, statistics by turnover size are also available, in addition to the already published employment size data.

*1991-92—*

**8652.0 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986-87; latest issue: 1991-92.

**8674.0 Hospitality Industries**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1991-92.

Continues 8655.0, 8656.0 and 8657.0.

**8675.0 Amusement and Theme Parks Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1991-92.

**Contents**

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

**Size categories**

*Employment size—*

Less than 5

5-9

10-19

20-49

50-99

100 or more

Employment size categories may vary from one industry to another.

*1992-93—*

**8663.0 Real Estate Agents Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1992-93.

**8669.0 Computer Services Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1987-88; latest issue: 1992-93.



**8676.0 Technical Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1992-93.

Continues 8664.0, 8665.0 and 8666.0.

**8677.0 Selected Business Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1992-93.

Continues 8670.0.

**8678.0 Legal and Accounting Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1992-93.

Continues 8667.0 and 8668.0.

**Contents**

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

**Size categories**

*Employment size—*

Less than 5

5-9

10-19

20-49

50-99

100 or more

Employment size categories may vary from one industry to another.

**1993-94—**

**8654.0 Motion Picture Exhibition Industry**

Irregular; first issue: 1986-87; latest issue: 1993-94, to be released in 1996.

**8679.0 Film and Video Production and Distribution Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1993-94, to be released in 1996.

**8680.0 Radio and Television Services Industry**

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1993-94, to be released in 1996.

**Contents**

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

**BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION****8772.0 Construction Industry, Australia: Details of Private Sector Operations**

Five-yearly; first issue: 1978-79.

For 1978-79 and 1984-85, a publication for each State and Territory was published. For 1988-89, there are no State or Territory publications, however, detailed tables are available on request.

**Contents**

Selected items of data classified by employment size.

Number of establishments and turnover by turnover size and industry class.

Selected items of data by industry class for construction establishments with zero employees. These selected items are not available for 1988-89.

Number of establishments involved in commencing self-contained dwelling units by employment size and industry class. This is not available for 1988-89.

# Size categories

## For all years

## For 1978-79 and 1984-85

### *Employment size—*

0-2

3-4

5-10

11-20

21-50

51-100

101 and over

### *Turnover size—*

Less than \$50,000

\$50,000 less than \$100,000

\$100,000 less than \$500,000

\$500,000 less than \$1m

\$1m less than \$5m

\$5m and over

## For 1988-89

### *Turnover size—*

less than \$100,000

\$100,000 to less than \$500,000

\$500,000 to less than \$1m

\$1m to less than \$5m

\$5m to less than \$20m

\$20m and over

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Average Weekly Earnings  
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### CONSTRUCTION

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### INNOVATION

Assistant Director  
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## GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO SMALL BUSINESS

Each State has a **Small Business Agency** to assist people in Small Business. Services provided include advice about:

management  
taxation  
marketing  
training  
finance  
legal issues  
business planning

As well as:

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London Circuit  
CANBERRA 2600  
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FAX: (06) 205 0755

## TECHNICAL NOTES

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Data for tables and charts included in this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Relevant details on the method of collection and concepts used are set out below.

### Survey error

Much of the data presented in the publication has been obtained from sample surveys. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

#### Sampling error

Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of business units, employers or households they (and the movements derived from them) may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses, employers or households had been included in the survey.

The sampling error associated with an estimate can be measured from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration of the population (the 'true' value). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of the estimate is seriously impaired. For the tables in this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent are published with an asterisk (e.g. \*256.4) while those with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent have been replaced with an asterisk (\*).

Most figures in this publication originally appeared in other ABS publications as indicated in the table footnotes and the Directory provided in Chapter 8. These publications include technical details on the size of sampling errors for the various estimates.

#### Non-sampling error

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

The individual publications referred to in the table footnotes and the Directory provide more information on statistical error in respect of the series they contain.

### Estimates derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)

The estimates in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of numbers of management units and private sector employees (wage and salary earners) are annual averages of figures for the mid month of each quarter, obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). Quarterly figures and associated standard errors for numbers of wage and salary earners are published in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Because a section of the survey sample is rotated out of the survey each quarter, the annual average of the quarterly figures is effectively based on a larger sample than in any single quarterly figure. Hence the standard error for the annual average is lower than that for the quarterly figures.

It should be noted that the quarterly data used to calculate the annual averages published in this publication were produced using a different estimation method from that used for the SEE publication and so the results may be slightly different.

### **Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

Estimates of the number of people working in their own business (either 'employers' with employees or 'own account workers' without employees) in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 are annual averages of figures for the mid-month of each quarter, obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The quarterly figures and associated standard errors are published in the *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

As explained in the case of SEE derived estimates, annual averages from the LFS will also have lower standard errors than the quarterly data from which they are obtained.

### **Estimates of non-employing businesses**

While the LFS can provide estimates of the number of own account workers, being a household based survey it does not provide estimates of the number of businesses these people are involved in.

Prior to the compilation of the 1995 edition of *Small Business in Australia*, the ABS undertook a survey into the characteristics of small business in Australia. One of the results of this survey was a reliable estimate of the number of partners within a partnership and the ratio of partnerships to sole proprietorships. Based on these estimates, factors have been derived for each industry and applied to Labour Force estimates of own account workers to estimate numbers of non-employing businesses.

For previous editions of this publication, estimation of the number of non-employing businesses involved the use of data from the Australian Tax Office (ATO) to derive the number of partners within a partnership. As these data have been replaced with the results of the Characteristics of Small Business survey, the numbers of non-employing businesses have been rederived for all historical data in this publication. While it is considered that the estimate derived in this manner are more accurate, the differences in aggregates are minor.

The Characteristics of Small Business survey was run in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey and consequently, the errors which exist in the LFS, and those which exist in the derivation of the average size of partnerships, are reflected in the estimates of the number of non-employing businesses.

### **Revisions to data resulting from changes to the ABS Business Register**

The majority of business collections conducted by the ABS use its Business Register which carries information on the structure of each business, including numbers of persons employed and its industry classification.

Over the past five years the ABS has undertaken a program of upgrading the Business Register. This on-going upgrade has resulted in improvements in the quality of the statistical series whose population frames are drawn from the Register.

A major source of information on new businesses is group employer (GE) registrations with the Australian Tax Office. Until approximately December 1989, paper copies of GE registrations were used to update the Business Register. However, from January 1990 the ABS has moved to a computerised matching system to reduce delays in the recording of new businesses on the Register. The introduction of these new updating procedures has additionally enabled the identification of businesses which have been omitted from the Register in the past.

This Register updating exercise has introduced a need to adjust some of the data series published by the ABS, to allow for these omitted businesses.

The previous edition of this publication presented revised data for the estimates of numbers of businesses derived from SEE. These revisions related to the years 1983-84 through to 1989-90 and were restricted to the estimates of the number of businesses.

Since the release of the 1993 edition, further investigative work has been carried out into the under-coverage of businesses on the Business Register. This work has allowed for more accurate and representative adjustments to be made to the data in the 1995 edition of *Small Business in Australia*. As this work continues, the time series of

counts of businesses and employees may be further revised. These revisions will be reflected in the next edition of *Small Business in Australia*, but it is expected that they will have only minor impact on year to year changes.

The adjustments to data derived from SEE impact on both the number of businesses and the number of persons employed. For each year, separate adjustments have been calculated for each State and total Australia, with revisions made to all years presented in this publication (1983-84 to 1993-94).

At the Australian level, the adjustment ranges from 0.8 per cent in 1983-84 to 3.5 per cent in 1993-94. The same adjustment has been made to the estimates of both the number of businesses and persons employed. In the 1993 publication, adjustments were made to numbers of businesses only, which resulted in an approximate increase of 6 per cent to the data for 1983-94 to 1989-90.

### **Industry Coding of SEE and LFS**

All industry estimates within this publication have been reclassified on the basis of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

This derivation of ANZSIC was achieved by using industry information stored on the ABS Business Register to create a series of adjustment factors which were then applied to the original ASIC classified data. All industry data sourced from SEE and LFS (1983-84 to 1993-94) were derived in this manner. State and Australian totals were not affected by this derivation.

### **SEE and LFS Estimates – Effect of Derivations**

As outlined above, SEE and LFS estimates have undergone a number of derivations. Both sets of estimates have had ANZSIC industry values derived, SEE estimates have also been adjusted for Business Register under-coverage and non-employing businesses have been derived from LFS estimates of own account workers.

Due to the number of derivations performed on these data, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals. Whilst any discrepancies are minor, they are greater than the usual discrepancies associated with rounding.

### **Interpretation of Estimation of Movements**

Care should be taken when comparing changes over time in the estimates by employment size shown in this publication. Factors that impact on the information held on the Business Register can contribute to changes in the estimates of numbers of businesses and employed wage and salary earners derived from surveys which use the Register, such as the SEE collection. Such factors include:

- changes in processing procedures for updating the Register, such as those outlined above;
- new definitions and rules for recording units on the Business Register, e.g. the introduction of the management unit;
- the emergence of new businesses - delays in birthing new businesses on the Register can cause ABS estimates to lag any genuine increases in the estimated figure;
- identification and correct recording of takeovers and mergers;
- changes to industry classification; and
- deletions of businesses which have ceased operations.

Additionally, as the ABS Business Register generally excludes businesses with no employees, estimates of numbers of non-employing businesses and own account workers have been derived from a different source, the household based Labour Force Surveys. Analysis of relative movements over time, therefore, in numbers of employing



versus non-employing businesses and wage and salary earners versus own account workers should be treated with similar caution.

In summary, the small business estimates presented in this publication should be treated as broadly indicative of relative movements in aggregates rather than as precise measures of level.

## GLOSSARY

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<b>ANZSIC</b>	The <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</i> (ANZSIC) has been developed as the standard industrial classification for use in the production and analysis of industry statistics in Australia and New Zealand. It was released in 1993 and replaces the <i>Australian Standard Industrial Classification</i> (ASIC) and the <i>New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification</i> (NZSIC).
<b>ASCO</b>	<i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> , 1986 edition.
<b>ASIC</b>	<i>Australian Standard Industrial Classification</i> , 1983 edition.
<b>Bankruptcies</b>	Bankruptcy is a legal state relating to an individual, permitting the orderly repayment and release of their debts. It may be initiated either voluntarily by the debtor or by a creditor against the debtor's will, and even in the debtor's absence. The legislation generally provides for the assets of a bankrupt to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to creditors on a pro rata basis.
<b>Business bankruptcies</b>	When bankruptcy proceedings are taking place and it is found that the individual involved indicates any business activity in the five years preceding bankruptcy, then the bankruptcy is referred to as a 'business bankruptcy'.
<b>Cash operating surplus</b>	Cash operating surplus is the estimate of gross operating surplus less an estimate of the value of increase in livestock less estimates of interest and land rent paid plus estimates of interest and land rent received. Cash operating surplus is not quite a true measure of surplus available for profit since depreciation and income tax have not been deducted.
<b>Earnings</b>	All payments made to employees during the reference year (before taxation and other deductions). Comprise ordinary time and overtime earnings; over award payments; penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes; leave loadings; annual and long service leave payments; sick leave payments; advance and retrospective payments; salaries and fees paid to company directors and members of boards; amounts paid to employees on workers' compensation which are not covered by insurance i.e. 'make-up' pay; and severance, termination and redundancy payments.
<b>Employed persons</b>	People working in their own business (own account workers or employers), plus employees (wage or salary earners).
<b>Employees (wage and salary earners)</b>	<p>The number of employees in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employees who received pay for any part of a chosen pay period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. All permanent, temporary, casual, part-time, managerial and executive employees paid during the period, as well as employees on paid or pre-paid leave, on workers' compensation, and employees paid from interstate or overseas are included.</p> <p>Members of the Australian permanent defence forces; employees primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; and employees in private households are all included as employees.</p> <p>Proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses, directors who are not paid a salary, persons such as sub-contractors, and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer are excluded. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, and employees on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period, are also excluded.</p>
<b>Employers</b>	Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company) with employees. The number of employers in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employers in a chosen two-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year.

<b>Employer size</b>	<p>Management units (or establishments) are allocated a size classification, referred to as 'employer size.' Depending on the source of the statistics this term refers to either the number of employees only or total employment (employees plus working proprietors and partners). For statistics derived from ABS employer based surveys (for example, the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)), 'employer size' refers to the number of employees, while for statistics derived from the program of Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys 'employer size' refers to total employment.</p> <p>In Chapters 1, 2, 3 and parts of 4 and 5, 'employer size' refers to the number of employees only. In Chapter 6, and the balance of 4 and 5, 'employer size' refers to the total employment, including both employees and working proprietors and partners.</p>
<b>Employer unit</b>	<p>The statistical unit which makes up the population from which the sample was drawn for the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE), from which most of the data in Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 were obtained. The statistical unit comprised all activities of a management unit in a particular State or Territory. In a small number of cases, where a management unit had significant employment in more than one industry or State, a separate statistical unit was created. These variations to the statistical unit have little impact on statistics for small business.</p>
<b>Employment size</b>	<p>See <i>employer size</i>.</p>
<b>Enterprise group</b>	<p>An enterprise group is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership or control. While some Enterprise Groups are very large, employing tens of thousands of people in hundreds of locations, the majority consist of a single legal entity operating from a single location.</p>
<b>Enterprise</b>	<p>An enterprise consists of one or more Australian resident legal entities which collectively own one or more management units. The legal entities and management units of an enterprise represent the smallest possible common grouping of such units (within an enterprise group).</p>
<b>Establishment</b>	<p>The establishment is the smallest type of accounting unit within a management unit which controls its productive activity. It consists, in most industries, of one or more locations in a State/Territory of Australia at (or from) which it operates. From its accounts the full range of detailed revenue, expense, employment, and stocks data must be available to the ABS at least annually, including data enabling establishment value added to be calculated.</p>
<b>Estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO)</b>	<p>A valuation placed on agricultural units taking into account the area of crops sown, number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, as well as the crops produced and livestock turnoff (in most cases sales) during the year. It is a measure devised to assist with industry coding and size valuation and is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units or of the value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.</p>
<b>Gross operating surplus (GOS)</b>	<p>GOS is the excess of gross output over the costs incurred of producing that output, but before allowing for the consumption of fixed capital. GOS is the estimate of industry gross product less the estimate of wages, salaries and supplements.</p>
<b>Gross product</b>	<p>See <i>Industry gross product</i>.</p>
<b>Industry</b>	<p>Industry statistics in this publication are classified according to <i>ANZSIC 1993, Volume 1</i> (1292.0).</p>
<b>Industry gross product (IGP)</b>	<p>IGP is a measure of the unduplicated gross product of a business defined as gross output minus intermediate inputs. In the past, ABS economic censuses collected information to derive establishment value added and adjusted value added to approximate a measure of gross product for selected industries. IGP is a measure similar to adjusted value added. The main difference between this measure and adjusted value added is that insurance premiums (other than worker's compensation premiums) are deducted in arriving at adjusted value added; no such adjustment is made in calculating IGP.</p>

<b>Labour costs</b>	<p>Includes all costs incurred by businesses in the employment of labour. They may be classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earnings of wage and salary earners, which include two main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>payment for time worked;</li> <li>payment for time not worked (which includes the various components of paid leave; public holidays; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and infrequent bonuses).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Payroll tax payments</li> <li>• Workers' compensation costs</li> <li>• Employer contributions to superannuation funds, or</li> <li>• Fringe benefits.</li> </ul> <p>The Survey of Major Labour Costs (see 6348.0), from which the data in Tables 5.8 and 5.9 were obtained, covered only the first four components, which are estimated to represent over 90 per cent of all labour costs. Total major labour costs refers to the sum of these four components. The Survey did not collect information on the dissection of earnings into payments for time worked and time not worked (although severance, termination and redundancy payments were separately identified).</p>
<b>Legal entity</b>	For statistical purposes, a legal entity is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of an entity which possesses some or all of the rights and obligations of individual persons or corporations or which behaves as such in respect of those matters of concern for economic statistics. Examples of legal entities include companies, partnerships, trusts, sole (business) proprietorships, government departments and statutory authorities.
<b>Legal status</b>	Reflects a business's legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company, co-operative society or government authority.
<b>Management unit</b>	The management unit is the largest type of accounting unit within an enterprise group which controls its productive activities. From its accounts detailed annual and sub-annual (i.e. at least quarterly) revenue, expense, stocks, capital expenditure and employment data must be available to the ABS which enable measures of industry performance, such as gross product (i.e. adjusted value added) to be calculated.
<b>Net operating surplus</b>	Is gross product less wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes, depreciation expenses and workers' compensation insurance. Net operating surplus is a basic measure of profitability (before income tax and non-operating income and expenses) of an industry.
<b>Non-employing business</b>	A business run by an own account worker solely or in a partnership, which has no employees.
<b>Non-managerial employees</b>	All wage and salary earners other than managerial employees. Managerial employees are managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those wage and salary earners who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime or who, although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of wage and salary earners in a separate establishment.
<b>Number of management units</b>	<p>The number of management units in Chapters 1-4 is the annual average of the number of management units in August, November, February and May of the respective financial year.</p> <p>The number of management units in Chapter 6 relates to the number of management units operating at the end of June for the financial year.</p>

<b>Occupation</b>	Occupation is classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986</i> (1222.0). For further information on statistical units and occupation classification, refer to this volume.
<b>Operating profit before tax (OPBT)</b>	OPBT is a measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid).
<b>Own account workers</b>	An own account worker is a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. The number of own account workers in a given financial year was taken as the annual average of the number of own account workers in a chosen two week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year.
<b>Payroll tax</b>	Amounts paid during the reference year in respect of all employees, net of any rebates. Payroll tax assessed for payments to contractors is excluded.
<b>Persons working in own business</b>	A combination of own account workers and employers estimated from the monthly Labour Force Survey.
<b>Persons employed at end of June</b>	Persons working in their own business (as at 30 June) and employees, including part-time and casual employees on the payroll, for the last pay period in June.
<b>Persons employed at home</b>	Persons who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business. Farmers, ASCO unit groups 1401 (farmers and farm managers) and 8201 (farm hands and assistants), unpaid voluntary workers and persons who worked less than one hour are excluded.
<b>Principals</b>	The sole proprietor or partner in a legal or accounting business.
<b>Private sector</b>	All businesses not classified to the public sector.
<b>Public sector</b>	The public sector in Australia is that part of the economy which consists of all resident enterprises through which the Commonwealth, State and local governments, separately or jointly, implement their economic, social and other policies by their ability to control what activities the enterprises undertake and/or how they are undertaken.
<b>Research and experimental development</b>	Defined in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standard as comprising 'creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge; including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise applications.'
<b>Sales of goods and services</b>	Includes sales of goods whether or not manufactured by the business; sales or transfers to related businesses; all repair and service income and fees; income from rent, leasing and hiring; contract, subcontract and commission income; and management fees.
<b>Self-employed persons</b>	See <i>Own account workers</i> .
<b>Small businesses</b>	In this publication small business refers to management units with fewer than 20 persons employed (or 20 employees) in all industries except manufacturing where they have less than 100 persons, and agriculture where they have an EVAO between \$22,500 and \$400,000.
<b>Status of worker</b>	Refers to classification as either an employee, an own account worker, or an employer.
<b>Training expenditure</b>	<p>Training expenditure includes wages and salaries and other expenditure on formal training. The estimates of expenditure on training are expressed primarily as percentages of the employers' total gross wages and salaries expenditure for the September quarter. Statistics are also presented as costs (in dollars and hours) per employee.</p> <p>Some estimates are also produced only from those employers who reported some training expenditure for the period; i.e. those who provided or supported training of their employees in some way. The survey did not collect information on the number of employees who received training.</p>

<b>Turnover</b>	Sales of goods and services, commission income, repair and service income, rent, leasing and hiring income (excluding unallocated rent, leasing and hiring income), government bounties and subsidies, and all other operating income except interest, royalties and dividends. Also included is the value of capital work done by the management unit for itself and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock for own use or for rental or lease outside the management unit.
<b>Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV)</b>	For ABS purposes this is defined as being a contractual association, between two or more parties, to undertake a specific business project in which the participants meet the costs of the project and receive a share of any resulting output. The statistical treatment of each UJV involves collection of data from the participants, who generally report income and asset items, and operators who report employment and expenses. This can place participants inappropriately in the <i>small business</i> class. To avoid distortion of the data UJV participants with employment in the 0-19 range have been presented separately.
<b>Very small business</b>	Generally, a business that employs less than five persons. In the case of Manufacturing it is a business employing less than 4 persons.
<b>Value added</b>	Value added is the total market value of goods and services produced, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. For trading businesses this is derived as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, selected expenses and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. While value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production, it cannot be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses (such as depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, payroll tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts and other sundry charges) which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	See <i>employees</i> .
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	Earnings less severance, termination and redundancy payments.

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The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

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